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(71) Applicant: BELL ATLANTIC NETWORK SERVICES, INC.  
[US/US]; 1320 North Court House Road, Arlington, VA  
22201 (US).(72) Inventors: KOSTRESKI, Bruce; 11507 Orebaugh Avenue,  
Wheaton, MD 20902 (US). SCHNEIDER, Allan; 2802  
Flagmaker Drive, Falls Church, VA 22042 (US).(74) Agents: GEORGE, Keith, E. et al.; Lowe, Price, Leblanc &  
Becker, Suite 300, 99 Canal Center Plaza, Alexandria, VA  
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(54) Title: SIMULCASTING DIGITAL VIDEO PROGRAMS FOR BROADCAST AND INTERACTIVE SERVICES

(57) Abstract

To provide interactivity, a public wireless packet data network is combined with a broadband digital broadcast network. In the preferred embodiment, the broadcast network utilizes multiple transmitters (TX) at separately located sites simultaneously broadcasting the same multi-channel, multi-program signal. Broadcast waves from the transmitters propagate throughout substantially overlapping portions of the service area. Customer premises receiving systems (30) including a receiving antenna (38) and one or more digital entertainment terminals. The terminal includes a channel selector and digital receiver for capturing a digital transport stream from a selected channel. A processor converts selected program information from the transport stream for presentation, e.g. via a TV set (75). The terminal also includes a CPU controlling the operation of the channel selector and the processor in response to user inputs. The CPU also communicates signalling information for interactive services via an RF packet data modem included in the terminal and the public wireless packet data network. In addition to the signalling for interactive services, the packet data network provides transport for data communication between other data services.

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SIMULCASTING DIGITAL VIDEO PROGRAMS  
FOR BROADCAST AND INTERACTIVE SERVICES

Cross-Reference to Related Application

5 This application is a continuation in part of U.S. Patent application Serial No. 08/405,558 filed March 16, 1995 entitled "SIMULTANEOUS OVERLAPPING BROADCASTING OF DIGITAL PROGRAMS" (attorney docket no. 680-130), the disclosure of which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

Technical Field

10 The present invention relates to wireless distribution of program information, e.g. video, audio and data. More specifically, the present invention relates to a broadband network providing substantially concurrent distribution of multiple RF channels from separately located transmitters, each RF channel carrying  
15 a digital transport stream containing multiplexed data relating to a plurality of different programs, in combination with wireless packet data transport of signaling information for data and interactive services.

Background Art

20 "Wireless cable" is a term usually used to refer to a multi-channel video distribution medium that resembles franchise cable television, but which uses microwave channels rather than coaxial cable or wire to transmit programming to the subscriber. Programming for wireless  
25 cable systems is received at the headend of the wireless cable system in the same manner as it is for landline based cable television. These programs are then re-transmitted, utilizing the high end of the Ultra High Frequency (UHF) portion of the microwave radio frequency

spectrum (2.1 to 2.7 GHz), by a microwave transmitting antenna located on a tower or other tall structure to small antennas on subscriber rooftops, typically within a 40 mile radius.

5       At the subscriber's location, microwave signals are received by an antenna, down-converted and passed through conventional coaxial cable to a descrambling converter located on top of a television set. The signals are converted at the antenna location to lower frequencies in order to be carried over conventional in-house cable to a converter box, decoded and then output to a standard television set. Because wireless cable signals are transmitted over the air rather than through underground or above-ground cable networks, wireless systems are less susceptible to outages and are less expensive to operate and maintain than franchise cable systems. Most service problems experienced by wireless cable subscribers are home-specific rather than neighborhood-wide, as is frequently the case with franchise cable systems.

10       As a general matter, the transmission of wireless frequencies requires clear line-of-sight (LOS) between the transmitter and the receiving antenna. Buildings, dense foliage and topography can cause signal interference which can diminish or block signals. Certain LOS constraints can be reduced by increasing transmission power and using engineering techniques such as pre-amplifiers and signal repeaters.

15       In a typical prior art system, such as shown in Figure 1, a headend system H receives a number of analog television program signals from a variety of satellite down-link receivers and other types of receivers, in the exact same manner as for a cable television system. The headend system H frequency multiplexes those television program signals into a combined spectrum signal in the 50-450 Mhz range. This combined signal has a frequency distribution similar to that found on a cable television

network. The headend system upconverts the combined spectrum signal to the UHF frequency range, typically centered around 2.6 Ghz. The headend system supplies the UHF signal to a single transmitter antenna tower T which broadcasts the signal to subscribers who each have an individual home receiving system. Interactivity requires use of separate telephone line communications, and as a result, typically is very limited. For example, a subscriber can call in to the headend to order pay-per-view events via the telephone network, and the headend transmits one or more codes to the subscriber's receiver system to enable descrambling of encoded pay-per-view programs.

If the telephone line communication involves data reporting, e.g. transferring records of programs viewed to the headend, then a modem in or associated with the converter/descrambler box can transfer the information via a telephone line at some time not typically used for normal telephone conversation, for example between 2:00AM and 4:00AM. Such off-hours telephone line communications, however, do not offer real time interactivity.

Telephone line data communications associated with video programming can provide interactivity, for example to permit ordering of items presented on home shopping channels. However, one user on the premises ties up the telephone line during such interactions. Other users viewing televisions in other locations in the home can not conduct interactive session unless there is a corresponding number of telephone lines to the customer premises. The interaction via the telephone line also prevents normal use of the line until the interactive session is complete.

Proposals have been made to provide a wireless signalling channel for use with the wireless cable service. Specifically, the proposed system would use

bandwidth otherwise allocable to video channels to provide a shared use return data channel for upstream interactive signaling. This type of proposal, however, utilizes an extremely scarce resource, i.e. available channel capacity, and would require FCC authorization. Use of such a channel with a shared transmit and receive antenna also would be subject to cross-talk interference, unless substantial guard-bands were provided. Substantial guard-bands, however, further reduce available channel capacity.

With the telephone line approaches, the telephone network already exists, and the video service provider need not incur any additional expense in developing the network for carrying the return channel data. With the wireless return channel type of proposal, however, the return channel and equipment for processing signals on that channel are dedicated to the interactive portion of the wireless cable video service. As a financial matter, this approach forces the wireless video services to support the entire cost of the associated infrastructure. At least initially, the number of subscribers actually using interactive services will not provide sufficient revenue to support the cost of the wireless back-channel equipment.

From this discussion, it should be clear that a need exists for a cost effective system for providing real-time interactive services in combination with a wireless cable television system, without disrupting other communication services. A variety of other needs arise out of the number and transmission characteristics of the channels utilized for wireless cable type services, as discussed below.

Figure 1A shows a typical service area for a wireless cable type system of the type shown in Figure 1. In accord with relevant regulations, the wireless cable operator has a protected or 'primary' reception area P.



At the relevant frequencies here under consideration, the primary area P is a circle having a radius of 15 miles from the operator's transmitter T. Within this area, the operator is guaranteed that there will be no interference with his transmissions on the assigned frequency channel(s). However, at the allowable power levels, the transmissions from antenna tower T will propagate out over a secondary area S having a radius of up to 40 miles. Within the secondary area, some locations will receive sufficient signal strength to utilize the wireless cable services.

UHF signals in the relevant frequency band arrive at the customer location by direct line-of-sight (LOS) transmission. Typically an elliptical dish shaped antenna 18-36 inches long, formed of parallel curved elements, is aimed from the subscriber location to receive the strongest signal from the transmitter. The captured signals are down-converted at the antenna from the microwave band to the broadcast band and transmitted via coaxial wiring into the house. For scrambled signals (the typical case), a set top converter functionally similar to a cable set top box is used. In many UHF installations, to conserve UHF capacity for premium services, a VHF/UHF off-air broadcast receive antenna is installed with the UHF antenna to pick up the local programming.

The evolution of wireless cable may be briefly summarized as follows. Wireless cable technology has existed in a single channel version for commercial purposes since the 1970's and had been available even longer for educational use. In mid-1983, the FCC, invoking the need to promote competition with conventional cable television systems, established a change in the rules for using a portion of the microwave spectrum previously designated for educational use. In the past, 28 microwave channels had been available to

5 accredited and non-profit educational organizations for  
educational use exclusively by Instructional Television  
Fixed Service (ITFS) operators. The new rules  
reallocated eight of those channels for outright  
commercial use, and educational organizations were  
permitted to lease excess hours on the remaining 20  
channels to commercial operators. In any local market,  
this makes it possible for a commercial operator to  
combine available time on any or all of those 28 channels  
10 with five other channels already available for commercial  
use. Thus, under the current FCC rules, the available  
spectrum results in a maximum of 33 analog channels.  
This number of 'wireless cable' channels is less than the  
number offered on many competing franchise type cable  
15 television systems.

Since 1983 spectrum blocks in the 2.1 - 2.7 Ghz  
range have been allocated for the purpose of delivering  
video content from a single transmit site to multiple  
receive locations. A total of 198 Mhz has been allocated  
20 for downstream transmissions for the wireless cable  
service. The channelization and transmission modulation  
(6 Mhz amplitude modulation/vestigial side band) are  
equivalent to broadcast TV or cable but up-converted to  
the assigned microwave frequencies.

25 The relevant portion of the UHF spectrum was  
originally licensed in blocks of four video channels each  
separately licensed, with each block allocated to a  
specific purpose. Five blocks, each with four channels,  
were allocated to Instructional Television Fixed Service  
30 (ITFS). Two blocks of four channels were made available  
to anyone wishing to provide an alternative multi-channel  
video program service. The final four channels were  
licensed individually to institutions for the purpose of  
providing a private video network. Through licensing and  
35 leasing arrangements, the FCC now allows all of the

channels to be aggregated for the purpose of providing an alternative to cable television.

5       The 33 channels potentially available to wireless cable operators thus are subdivided into two types of channels. Twenty channels are referred to as ITFS. The remaining 13 channels are generally referred to as Multi-channel Multipoint Distribution Service (MMDS).

10       In many ways, current typical UHF wireless TV is equivalent to a low tier franchise cable television system (i.e. having relatively few channels), with the only real difference lying in the medium used to transport signals from the headend to the customer. Functionally identical headend equipment is utilized in both systems. In the case of UHF service, signals leave  
15       the headend via a microwave transmitter. With cable television, the same signals leave the headend on fiber or coaxial cable facilities.

20       Wireless cable technology provides a relatively low cost medium to transmit video and does not require extensive coaxial cable networks, amplifiers and related equipment. The three major advantages of such service are variable cost technology where capital is spent in establishing cash flows, manageable financial risk because of variable costs, and the possibility of  
25       establishing broad based market entry more quickly than is feasible with wireline based video systems. Wireless cable systems are attractive to potential subscribers not yet served by franchise cable operators and can provide customers in cabled areas with an economical alternative  
30       to both existing franchise cable and satellite television reception systems. However, the current analog technology presents several problems which have severely limited actual use of 'wireless cable'.

35       Propagation characteristics at the relevant UHF operating frequencies require clear line-of-sight (LOS) between the transmit and receive antennas for reliable

service reception. Both natural obstructions such as hills and vegetation, and man-made obstructions such as buildings, water towers and the like, limit the actual households capable of receiving an LOS transmission. Figure 1A shows a simplified example of one such obstruction O. As illustrated, the obstruction O is within the primary reception area P. The obstruction blocks line-of-sight transmissions from transmitter antenna tower T in a radially extending blockage or shadow area B. Receiving systems within this area can not receive the transmissions from antenna T, and potential customers in that area B can not subscribe to the wireless cable services broadcast from that tower.

One solution to the blockage problem has been to provide repeaters. A repeater receives the primary transmission from tower T on the tower side of the obstruction, amplifies the signal if necessary, and retransmits the signal into the area of blockage. This may be an effective solution to one blockage or obstruction O, but in many major metropolitan areas there are many obstructions. The power levels of such repeaters tend to be low, necessitating use of a large number of repeaters. Also, because of delays and multipath effects, repeater transmissions may interfere with reception from the primary source in areas close to the blockage area B. Overcoming blockages using repeaters together with the necessity for minimizing the attendant distortions that result when amplifying combined RF channels would therefore require an inordinate number of repeaters.

In the industry, a nominal figure for households reachable by LOS is 70%, even with a small, commercially practical number of repeaters. This projected number, however, is based solely on computer models, not actual field measurements. It is believed that actual coverage by the current wireless cable technology in the UHF

medium is considerably lower. Typical antenna heights required to achieve the present level of coverage in commercial service are 800-plus feet for transmitters and 30-60 feet for receivers. That means that many receive  
5 antennas must be mounted atop masts or nearby trees as an alternative to a rooftop mounting. While current regulations provide a 15 mile protected service area for MMDS, it is desired that effective system coverage for approximately 40-70% of the affected households may be  
10 achieved to a 40 mile radius from the transmitter antenna and using relatively low roof-mounted receiving antennae wherever possible.

Besides signal blockage, several other propagation factors can affect reliable UHF service delivery. One  
15 factor is multi-path reflections of the desired signal arriving at the receiver by way of differing paths and therefore arriving with slight delay. For analog video signals, multi-path appears as ghost images on the viewer's TV. For digital signals, multi-path can cause  
20 intersymbol interference that results in multiple bit errors. In either case, near-coincident multi-path signals can cause a degree of signal cancellation that looks like additional propagation loss. Multi-path also results from reflections and diffraction.

25 Path fading is another significant coverage factor. Time-variant path fading can result from atmospheric effects, e.g., temperature or pressure inversions. Weather inversions can result in an upward bending of the wave front due to refraction. There are engineering  
30 measures to mitigate the troublesome effects of time-variant path fading, such as suitable fade margins and antenna diversity.

In the paging and radio communication fields, various systems of sequencing and simulcasting have been  
35 proposed to achieve some increased coverage. Examples of typical proposed systems are illustrated in Figures 2 and

3. The related systems are described in U.S. Patents Nos. 3,836,726, issued September 1974 and 5,038,403 issued August 6, 1991. Figure 2 illustrates a system utilizing sequencing while Figure 3 illustrates a system utilizing simulcasting. As can be seen, the aim is to cover a maximum area with minimum areas of signal overlap. Even if someone suggested application to UHF Wireless Cable type communications, such propagation fields would still exhibit the above noted problems due to obstructions, multi-path interference and fading.

Clearly an additional need exists for a broadband broadcast system providing increased propagation coverage and reduced areas of blockages for broadcast video services and/or interactive service video signals. Any such system should also provide an increased number of programs, without requiring additional spectrum allocation. The system should provide good signal quality throughout the entire reception area or service area. Accordingly, it is also desirable to minimize multipath interference and loss of service due to fading.

#### Disclosure of the Invention

The present invention provides methods, systems and terminal devices to address the above stated needs. The present invention contemplates combining a multi-channel broadband digital wireless broadcasting network with a public wireless packet data network. Subscribers terminals include means for processing selected broadband information from one of the channels to present broadband information, as well as an RF packet data modem for wireless communication of signaling messages to and from the terminals via the public packet data network. The packet data network also provides wireless data communications to other data devices, such as portable Pcs.

The wireless packet data network provides the signaling communication between terminal devices and a system providing interactive services. Use of this network does not tie up other valuable resources, such as telephone lines or broadband channels. Also, the use of the wireless packet data network by other data devices provides an additional revenue stream to support development, deployment and operation of the wireless packet data network.

The preferred embodiment of the communication system utilizes a digital simulcasting system to broadcast the broadband information. A signal including multiplexed channels is transmitted simultaneously from a plurality of spaced transmitting sites. The transmitting sites propagate the signal into substantially overlapping regions of at least a major portion or the intended reception area. At the subscriber premises, a terminal device receives the transmitted signal. At least a portion of the received signal is processed to acquire a digital transport stream from a selected one of the multiplexed channels. At least a portion of the transport stream is presented, e.g. in a form that is sensorially perceptible to a user.

The overlapping transmission or propagation areas reduce or eliminate blockage zones and effects of fading. This technique also limits the number of receivers effected by equipment outages. Typically, a directional receiving antenna can be aimed toward at least one strong line-of-sight transmission source.

To increase the number of programs broadcast by a system operating in accord with the above simulcasting method, each of the multiplexed channels carries a multiplexed stream (transport stream) of digital data representing a plurality of programs. The programs may be audio or data, but in the currently preferred embodiment, a number of the broadcast programs comprise

audio/visual information such as television programming. In such a television system, each program is digitally encoded into compressed digital data. A multiplexer combines the compressed digital data for a group of programs into one of the digital multiplexed data streams for transport through one of the channels. The presentation of one program to a user entails selecting one of the channels, selecting data from the multiplexed stream of digital data carried in that channel, and reproducing the selected data as the sensorially perceptible information, e.g. as an audio/visual output through a television set.

Interactive services can be provided via the two-way signaling communication through the wireless packet data network. For example, the user can send selections or other inputs upstream through that network, and the terminal will receive low speed information for processing and/or presentation to the user. The information may be displayed as text or graphics overlays on broadband video information being output by the terminal.

Alternatively, broadband downstream information may be transmitted to the terminal via one of the broadcast channels. However, to service a large number of subscribers through a limited number of broadcast channels, each terminal typically receives less than the equivalent of a full motion video program. One terminal may receive a short sequence of full motion video, a sequence of frames producing limited motion or one or more frames for selective still or freeze frame type display.

The provider of a broadband interactive service may broadcast frames in a cyclically repeating sequence, sometimes referred to as a data carousel. The terminal monitors packet identifiers in the sequence and captures packets having specified identifiers to obtain the data



for selected frames. Alternatively, the provider may assign an identifier to a terminal for the duration of an interactive session and transmit selected information to that terminal in packets bearing the assigned identifier.

5 Additional objects, advantages and novel features of the invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows, and in part will become apparent to those skilled in the art upon examination of the following or may be learned by practice of the invention. The objects and advantages of the invention  
10 may be realized and attained by means of the instrumentalities and combinations particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

#### Brief Description of Drawings

15 Figure 1 is a simplified diagram of a prior art wireless cable television system.

Figure 1A shows service areas relating to a single wireless transmitter in the system of Figure 1.

20 Figures 2 and 3 show propagation areas for multi-transmitter systems used in other types of prior art systems, e.g. paging.

Figure 4 is a simplified functional block diagram of a combined network comprising a digital video simulcasting system and a wireless packet data radio system in accord with the present invention.  
25

Figures 5A and 5B depict exemplary propagation areas for simulcast transmissions into a receiving area, in accord with the present invention.

30 Figures 6A and 6B together depict in functional block diagram form the elements of the broadband transmission system used in accord with the present invention. In this regard, Figure 6A depicts the structure of the headends, and Figure 6B depicts the signal processing circuitry at the actual transmitter  
35 locations.

Figure 6C shows an exemplary structure of an MPEG II type transport stream data packet broadcast by the system of Figures 6A and 6B.

5 Figure 7 illustrates the functional elements of a customer premises system used in the combined system of Figure 4.

Figure 8 illustrates in block diagram form the elements of one terminal device used in the system of Figure 7.

10 Figure 9 is a block diagram illustration of the elements of a transport interface module used in the terminal of Figure 8.

#### Best Mode for Carrying out the Invention

15 The present invention contemplates the combination of a digital wireless video broadcasting system, carrying broadcast service signals and/or interactive service signals, together with a public wireless packet data network. The packet data network supports normal data services, e.g. from a PC through the network to a host computer or to an INTERNET network interface. In  
20 addition, terminals of the digital wireless video system include wireless packet data modems for two-way data signaling through the packet data network to a provider of the interactive video services.

25 The use of the wireless packet data network to provide both data services and transport for signaling messages relating to interactive video services provides two separate revenue streams to support deployment and operation of the packet data network. Also, the wireless packet data modems and the various components of the  
30 public wireless data network are readily available and adaptable to the desired interactive service. Communication via the packet data network for the signaling relating to interactive services can facilitate  
35 real-time on-line interactivity but does not tie up

subscribers telephone lines during the interactive session.

Figure 4 provides a high level functional block diagram of the combined video and data networks of the present invention. As shown, a broadcast headend 10 supplies a number of channels of digital broadcast video information to a plurality of transmitters TX1 to TXN for concurrent broadcasting. An interactive service headend 5 may also provide digital broadband information on one or more channels radiated together with the broadcast channels from the same transmitters and antennae. The two headends 5 and 10 may be separate as shown in Figure 4 or combined into a single system.

The transmitters TX1 to TXN broadcast the broadband channels simultaneously into overlapping portions of a desired service area. A subscriber within the service area will have a directional receiving antenna 38 aimed at one of the transmitters TX1 to TXN. The antenna 38 supplies the broadband channels to a customer premises system 30 for processing. For broadband video signals, for example, the customer premises system 30 processes selected portions of the signals to produce audio/video signals for driving a standard television output device 75.

The system shown in Figure 4 includes a public wireless packet data network. This data network includes wireless relay transceivers 41, wireline access points (WAPs) 43 and a landline packet data network, shown as a frame relay network 51.

The customer premises system 30 is responsive to user inputs from a remote control device 85. These inputs include selection of available broadcast programs. These inputs also include signaling inputs related to interactive services. In response to inputs relating to interactive services, the customer premises system 30 will broadcast packet data messages from a second antenna

39. The second antenna 39 typically is a whip or dipole antenna mounted adjacent the directional receiving antenna 38 on a roof-top or chimney of the customer's residence.

5           The packet data broadcasts utilize a frequency band separate from the frequencies used for the video channels and provide relatively low data rate communications, e.g. 16-56 kbits/s. The transmission from the subscriber's antenna 39 may go directly to a transceiver 45 in a  
10           wireline access point (WAP) 43 but typically goes first to one of a plurality of pole mounted wireless transceivers 41. The transceivers and WAPs are located throughout the service area.

15           The transceiver 41 performs a wireless relay function. Specifically, transceiver 41 receives the message and remodulates the message, onto a different frequency or using a different spread spectrum code, for transmission to another transceiver. In this manner, the message may be retransmitted by one or several  
20           transceivers 41 in sequence until it reaches a transceiver 45 which is an element of a wireline access point (WAP) 43.

25           The WAP 43 provides two-way data connectivity between a number of the transceivers 45 and some form of landline data network. In the example shown, the WAP includes a router 47 connected to the transceivers 45 and a T1 interface to provide a T1 rate connection to a frame relay network 51.

30           Frame relay is a data service typically offered by the telephone company's for relatively high rate information. Frame relay provides a data transmission technique that combines the high speed and low delay of circuit switching with the port sharing and dynamic band width allocation capabilities of X.25 or other packet  
35           switching. Like X.25, frame relay divides transmission

band widths into numerous virtual circuits and allows for bursts of data.

In accord with the present invention, the frame relay network provides a virtual circuit data connection to the interactive headend 5. In response to user inputs received via the packet data network and frame relay network 51, the interactive headend 5 may transmit selected information through one of the broadcast channels, as discussed more later.

Alternatively, the interactive headend 5 may transmit interactive service data back to the frame relay network 51. The frame relay network in turn supplies the message to the WAP 43 for broadcast from the transceiver 45. The transceiver 45 addresses the message to the pole top transceiver 41 that serviced the subscriber during the upstream transmission, and that transceiver retransmits the message to the subscriber's antenna 39. The subscriber's antenna 39 supplies the relevant RF spectrum signals, including the message, to the customer premises system 30 for further processing.

One or more elements within the customer premises system 30 recognizes an address in the received data message, and processes the data contained in the message. The message information may control operation of a terminal device, e.g. to permit decryption of a pay-per-view program. Alternatively, the message data may relate to interactive data for display on the associated television set 75. For example, the data may produce a display of character information such as sports scores, overlaid on the displayed video information. The data may also produce displays of overlaid icons facilitating further inputs relevant to the interactive service.

The two-way signaling via the packet data communication facilitates interactive services requiring relatively low down-stream data rates. For example, this signaling could provide price information and ordering

instructions for overlay on a home shopping channel, as well as a receipt type display after a user orders a product. This signaling may also permit a user to play along with a game show on one of the broadcast programs or to order selected sports scores for scrolling text display on the TV 75. The upstream signaling may also control transmission of information on one of the broadband channels, as discussed later.

The packet data communication elements of the system of Figure 4 are not dedicated to the interactive service. The wireless data components 41, 43 and the frame relay network 51 will support a wide range of wireless data communications from other types of data services. For example, a laptop PC 57 would have a wireless RF modem 55 connected thereto through a standard serial data interface, such as RS232. The RF modem 55 conducts packet data communications through the pole top transceivers 41, the WAP 51 and the frame relay network 51 in essentially the same manner as for the interactive services discussed above.

Peak data usage, typically by business customers, occur in the daytime. In contrast, peak interactive video usage by residential customers occurs at night. The wireless transport for data to and from data devices, such as PC 57, may be billed as a flat rate monthly charge plus either a fixed per call charge or a time and distance charge per call charge. Typically, broadband customers pay a monthly service charge for interactivity plus a per call charge for the duration of each interactive session. Both the data charges and the interactive service charges support installation and operation of the packet data network.

If appropriate, the PC 57 and RF modem 55 may conduct a session with the interactive headend 5, for example to order delivery of a particular message or piece of video information from that headend to a

particular customer premises system 30. Alternatively, a user of the PC 57 and modem 55 might utilize the packet data transmissions to access other data services, such as the exemplary host computer 59 or the INTERNET interface 61 shown in Figure 4. The wireless data network will also carry data communications from the PC 57 and RF modem 55 to other similar devices (not shown) or to the set-top terminals for display on the television 75.

In the presently preferred embodiment, the wireless packet data communication network utilizes components (modems, transceivers, WAPs) marketed by Metricom (Los Gatos, California) as part of the Ricochet wireless network. The RF modems 55 and RF modems included in the customer premises equipment (see 212 in Figure 9) utilize frequency hopping type spread spectrum communications in the 902-928 Mhz frequency band. The pole top transceivers 41 and the WAPs 43 are typically operated by a local carrier who markets the data service, e.g. the local exchange telephone carrier.

The frame relay network 51 is a service currently available from many local exchange carriers. Although not shown, the frame relay network 51 connects to and will continue to provide data service to a large number of landline data devices.

A more detailed description of the broadband signal transport in accord with the preferred embodiment follows.

In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, groups of broadband program signals are digitally encoded and compressed, and the compressed program streams are time division multiplexed into digital transport streams. Each digital transport stream is modulated and/or upconverted into one RF channel, in the preferred embodiment a channel in the high end of the ultra high frequency (UHF) microwave range (e.g. 2.1 to 2.7 Ghz), although other frequency channels could be

used. Separately located transmitters simultaneously broadcast a UHF frequency signal containing all of the channels. The transmitter antennae are located and the transmitter emission patterns are designed so that the waves from the transmitters propagate throughout substantially overlapping portions of the service area.

The overlapping portions may extend throughout the intended reception area. Existing regulations relating to the relevant frequency allocations specify a primary service area and a secondary service area. Within the primary service area, the regulations protect the licensee from any interference on the relevant frequency channel. In initial implementations of the present invention complying with such regulations, the overlapping areas of propagation from the multiple transmitters would cover at least a major portion of the primary reception area and preferably also cover a substantial portion of the secondary reception area. Some portions of the secondary reception area may be covered by propagating waves from only one of the transmitters. All of the primary and secondary areas would be covered by propagating waves from at least one of the transmitters.

Referring to Figure 5A, the circle PA defines the Protected Area or primary area which may be serviced from a transmitting antenna TX1. At the present the radius of this circle is 15 miles. However, usable signal and acceptable reception generally occurs to a radius of 40 miles which is here defined by the circle MA indicating the Maximum Area. The region between the 15 mile radius and the 40 mile radius forms a 'secondary' service area. According to the invention, all or part of the rights of the educational institution for ITFS service are leased. Also, licenses are aggregated, from companies currently licensed to use MMDS channels. Existing analog services (both ITFS and MMDS) are replaced by the new service



which will provide the original programming desired by the ITFS institution in addition to a multiplicity of programs made possible by the system and method of the invention. In order to achieve this end, simulcasting is utilized in a unique manner.

Referring to Figure 5A there is shown one preferred embodiment of a simulcast arrangement utilizing the original antenna TX1 in addition to antennas TX2, TX3 and TX4 disposed in a generally triangular configuration within or on the boundary of the Protected Area (PA). According to this embodiment of the invention, all antennas radiate in an omni-directional pattern in azimuth as indicated by the circles TX2-A, TX3-A and TX4-A. The central antenna TX1 radiates out at a somewhat higher power to the maximum area MA, in a manner permitted by existing regulations, as discussed above relative to Figure 1A. A major portion of the protected area (PA) is overlapped by the signals from all antennas TX1, TX2, TX3 and TX4. In the Maximum Area (MA) considerable overlap continues to exist but to a lesser extent. In this manner it has been found possible to reach receivers in approximately 90-95% of the maximum area (MA).

Referring to Figure 5B there is shown a second preferred embodiment of simulcasting utilizing directional antennas TX2, TX3 and TX4. In this embodiment the central antenna TX1 retains its omni-directional pattern. However, the antennas TX2, TX3 and TX4 are provided as directional antennas radiating forward and backward lobes TX2F and TX2B for antenna TX2, TX3F and TX3B for the TX3 antenna and TX4F and TX4B for the TX4 antenna. In both the embodiments of Figures 5A and 5B it will be seen that there is a radical departure from the minimum overlap approach which is conventional in the systems illustrated in Figures 2 and 3.

In a typical installation, the broadband transmitters TX1 to TX4 all broadcast the same program signals at approximately the same time. The broadcasts from two or more of the transmitters may actually be simultaneous and in-phase with each other. Others of the broadband transmitters may broadcast the same signal but with predetermined time offsets between the actual radiations from the respective transmitter antennae. The presently preferred timing relationships between the broadcasts from the multiple transmitters are discussed in more detail in U.S. Patent application Serial No. 08/441,976 filed May 16, 1995 entitled "SIMULCASTING DIGITAL VIDEO PROGRAMS" (attorney docket no. 680-130C), the disclosure of which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

With reference to Figure 6A, the broadcasting portion of the system includes a broadcast headend 10. The broadcast headend 10 includes a number of Sources S1 to SN for producing digital transport streams, each of which contains a plurality of programs encoded as digital, compressed data. The number of such sources corresponds to the number of frequency channels available for broadcast service use in a particular geographic region. Typically, the FCC licenses up to 33 channels of MMDS and ITFS services in a given area. It may be possible to aggregate rights to use all such channels, but to provide a commercially viable service, typically only 20-25 such channels are necessary. As discussed below, in the preferred embodiment, one RF channel is reserved for broadband interactive services. The broadcast headend 10 therefore typically comprises 19-24 of the Sources S1 to SN, but may include as many as 33 such sources.

The Sources S1 to SN may convert analog program information from video sources, (e.g. off-the-air feeds, satellite receivers, VCRs, etc.) into compressed, digital

data form. The headend 10 may also receive and process previously encoded material.

The video information, accompanying audio information and certain related data (if any) are encoded using a standardized digitization and compression technique, such as MPEG (moving pictures expert group) or DIGICIPHER™. The preferred embodiment utilizes MPEG II encoding.

Figure 6A illustrates the overall architecture of the broadcasting system. As part of the headend 10, that figure provides a simplified diagram of the source encoder functionality, e.g. at S1, for preparing a group of original analog source signals for transport through the network. As shown, each analog television signal, e.g. in NTSC format, is applied to an MPEG encoder 11. The encoder 11 digitizes both audio and video for a program, and packetizes the compressed digital data in accord with the appropriate standard. The encoder may also encrypt the data before insertion thereof into the transport packets.

MPEG is a bi-directional predictive coding compression system, utilizing discrete cosine transformation (DCT) processing. Picture elements are converted from spacial information into frequency domain information. Compression begins by discarding information to which eyes are insensitive. From the remaining information, the encoder will develop reference (I) frames, predictive (P) frames and delta (B) frames.

The number of frames to be coded for each I frame is set in the standardized MPEG syntax, e.g. one reference frame for each group of fifteen frames, or every half second. A prediction is made of the composition of a video frame, termed a P frame, to be located a specific number of frames forward and before the next reference frame, this specific number also is set in the MPEG syntax. Information from previous video frames as well

as later video frames is used in formulating the prediction. "Delta" or "B frame information is developed for coding the video frames between the actual and predicted frames, also by looking at frames in both directions. Rather than updating a whole frame, only the changed (or delta) information is provided for the delta video frames. Thus the total information coded, and then transmitted, is considerably less than that required to supply the actual information in the total number of frames. Typically, between I frames, the frame sequence consists of a repetitive succession of two B frames followed by one P frame.

The MPEG II standard provides a standardized format for packetizing the compressed audio and video information and for transporting other data. Under the MPEG II standard, incoming individual video signals and related audio signals are encoded and packetized into respective Video and Audio Packetized Elementary Streams (PES). The video and audio PES's from one or more sources of video programming may be combined into a super transport stream for transmission or storage.

Each frame of compressed program information (audio, video or data) is broken down into a series of transport packets. Although the frames can vary in length, e.g. between a full reference I-frame and a delta B-frame, the transport packets have a fixed 188 byte size (see Figure 6C). Thus, different frames are broken down into different numbers of MPEG transport packets. For example, in a 6 Mbits/s encoding system, a group of frames consisting of a total of 15 frames for one-half second of video (one I frame and a number of P and B frames), breaks down into approximately 2000 transport packets (or 4000 packets per second).

As depicted in Figure 6C, each 188 byte transport stream packet consists of at least two sections, a 4 byte packet header section and either one or both of an

optional adaptation field of variable length and/or a payload section. The header information includes, inter alia, a synchronization byte, a variety of different flags used in reconstruction of the frames, and a  
5 thirteen bit program identification (PID) number. PID value 0 is reserved as an indication that the packet includes program association table data. PID value 1 is reserved for identification of packets containing conditional access data, such as encryption information.  
10 Other program identification numbers are utilized to identify transport packets with the program or source from which they originate.

Periodically, the transport packet for each program will also include a program reference clock (PRC) value  
15 within the optional adaptation field. In a typical 6 Mbits/s MPEG encoding system, the PRC is present in only 10 out of every 4000 video transport packets.

When included, the optional adaptation field includes a section for miscellaneous flags, such as discontinuity counter, private data flag, etc. One of  
20 the possible flags carried in this portion of the adaptation field is a program clock reference (PCR) flag. The adaptation field (AF) also includes a section designated for AF options. One of the options this  
25 section may carry is the PRC value.

On decompression, the decoder in sequence reconstructs the frames for a particular program from packets bearing the appropriate PID value, uses the reference frame to form the prediction frames, and then  
30 uses the prediction frames and delta information to construct full frames from the delta frames.

The MPEG II standard facilitates time division multiplexing of MPEG packet from a plurality of programs. In the present system, the encoders 11 supply MPEG packet  
35 streams for multiple programs to an MPEG multiplexer 12. The number of programs may vary depending on the

bandwidth. The MPEG multiplexer 12 may receive digitized and compressed (MPEG) video from other digital sources 11'. Typical digital sources 11' include digital server (storage) systems and digital video transmission systems (e.g. satellite or optical fiber). As discussed below, a typical multiplexed digital transport packet stream used in the present invention has 27 Mbits/s of payload capacity. A mixture of program streams for individual programs at different individual rates, e.g. 1.5 Mbits/s, 3 Mbits/s and 6 Mbits/s, are combined to fully utilize the 27 Mbits/s capacity. In one example, the 27 Mbits/s multiplexed digital transport packet stream might consist of three 3 Mbits/s programs and three 6 Mbits/s programs. For simplicity of further discussion, however, assume encoding of programs at a 6 Mbits/s rate, therefore the multiplexer 12 combines four MPEG II packet streams of four such programs for output on each broadband rail.

The simplified example therefore provides four programs for one RF channel, i.e. a 4 to 1 improvement over the existing single analog program channel. The other mix of three 6 Mbits/s programs and three 3 Mbits/s programs provides six programs for one RF channel, i.e. a 6 to 1 improvement. Lower bit rates and/or more efficient modulation techniques can further extend the program capacity provided through each RF channel.

In a typical example, there are at least three PID values for packets of a particular television type program encoded in MPEG II form, a first PID value for packets containing video, a second PID value for packets containing audio and another PID value for a packet containing a program map. There often are more than three PID's associated with the packets containing programming from one source. For example, there could be a data channel associated with the program which would include data for closed captioning for the hearing impaired and/or related control signaling information.

There could be a number of audio elementary streams, for example, carrying respective different languages. The program map, in turn, specifies the PID values for the various packets containing video, audio and/or data from the particular source.

In an MPEG super packet stream carrying packets for two or more programs, the PID values for each program will be unique, and each such program is assigned a unique program number (PN). For example, HBO might have a program number '1', and the program map for HBO might be found in packets corresponding to PID 132. Showtime might have a program number of '2', and the program map for Showtime might be found in packets identified by PID 87 and so forth. The program map for HBO in the packet with PID 132 would then identify the PID numbers for the actual packetized elementary streams (PES) for the video, audio and data (if any) channels associated with the HBO program. The program map for Showtime in the packet with PID 87 would then identify the PID numbers for the actual packetized elementary streams (PES) for the video, audio and data (if any) channels associated with the Showtime program.

In the present embodiment, each multiplexer 12 outputs a group of MPEG encoded programs, i.e. four if the encoding rate of all encoders 11 is 6 Mbits/s, at a combined payload rate of 27 Mbits/s (it may be necessary to pad the stream with dummy packets to reach the full 27 Mbits/s). The actual stream will include an additional 3 Mbits/s of forward error correction information for a combined rate of 30 Mbits/s, although hereinafter for convenience the bit stream is generally described by its 27 Mbits/s payload rate.

The MPEG II standard also requires that a packet stream containing packets relating to one or more programs includes a program association table in a packet identified by PID 0. The program association table maps

each program number with the PID value associated with the program map related to that source. In accord with the standard, each MPEG II multiplexer 12 combines MPEG packet streams for the four (or more) input programs and adds a PID 0 packet containing the program association table to the combined stream. In the above example, the program association table would map program number '1' (HBO) with PID value 132 indicating that the program map for HBO is contained in repeating packets identified by PID 132. Similarly, the program association table would map program number '2' (Showtime) with PID value 87 indicating that the program map for Showtime is contained in repeating packets identified by PID 87.

As discussed in more detail below, reception of a particular digital program requires that the CPE terminal device know the RF channel transporting the program and the program number (PN) associated with the program. The decoder uses the information contained in the PID 0 packet to identify the PID value for the program map for the particular desired program, e.g. 132 in the above HBO example, and uses the program map to identify the PID values needed to capture the video, audio and user data (if any) for the desired program.

The 27 Mbits/s payload (actually 30 Mbits/s including forward error correction bits) baseband digital output of each MPEG multiplexer 12 from one of the sources S1 to SN goes to a modulator 13. A variety of modulators may be used. U.S. Patent No. 5,231,494 to Wachob, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference, teaches quadrature phase shift keyed (QPSK) modulation of a plurality of video, audio and data signals into a single data stream within a standard six Mhz channel allocation for transmission over a cable television type distribution network. The currently preferred implementation uses 64 QAM (quadrature amplitude modulation) or VSB (vestigial



sideband) modulation techniques in the modulators 13. Using 64 QAM, 4 channels of 6 Mbits/s or a mix of 1.5, 3 and 6 Mbits/s encoded digital video information up to a total of 27 Mbits/s together with 3 Mbits/s of forward error correction information can be modulated into one 6 Mhz bandwidth analog channel. Higher or lower rates of forward error correction may be used, and a specific forward error correction technique is selected to provide optimum transport through the wireless broadband medium. The choice of the forward error correction bit rate will result in an inverse modification in the maximum payload rate. Also, 256 QAM or 16 VSB would yield up to 40 Mbits/s of payload capacity (not counting bits added for forward error correction), e.g. for 6 channels of 6 Mbits/s or mixes of the various rate encoded digital video information modulated into one 6 Mhz bandwidth analog channel. Each modulator 13 produces a 6 Mhz bandwidth output at an intermediate carrier frequency.

Each modulator 13 outputs the intermediate frequency signal to an individual upconverter 14. The upconverter 14 converts the frequency of the QAM modulated signal up to one of up to thirty-three RF channel frequencies in the 50-450 Mhz range. The upconverter 14 may be an element of the QAM modulator 13 or a separate element as shown hard wired to process the output of the QAM modulator. Each upconverter 14 outputs a different 6MHz bandwidth RF channel to an RF combiner 15 for combining with the other 6MHz RF signals from the other upconverters 14. The RF combiner 15 thereafter outputs the combined RF signals in the normal video channel range of approximately 50-450 Mhz. The upconverters 14 and the RF combiner 15 may be the same as components currently used for RF signal processing in cable television systems.

Figure 6A also illustrates the structure of an exemplary interactive service headend 5. As shown, the

interactive service headend 5 includes a server 33. The server 33 stores a variety of video information in MPEG II encoded form. Although theoretically, the server could store and transmit full motion movies or other videos on demand, as a practical matter, there are too few RF channels available to make such bandwidth intensive interactive services available through the wireless network here under consideration. In the presently preferred embodiment, the video information stored in server 33 for most interactive services consists of less than the amount of information needed for a full motion video type presentation of more than a few seconds.

As discussed in more detail below, the information from server 33 for a particular service typically consists of a sequence of still frames, a series of frames providing a limited form of motion or a short full motion sequence of only a few seconds. The server will also store accompanying audio.

The server outputs MPEG II bit streams for the interactive broadband information to an MPEG multiplexer 12'. The multiplexer 12' is similar in structure and operation to the multiplexers 12 discussed above, except that the multiplexer 12' receives data and/or images in bit stream form (rather than packets) and packetizes and multiplexes the data and/or images under real time by a gateway 31. Although not separately shown, the MPEG multiplexer 12' includes an MPEG II compliant packet assembler. The multiplexer 12' packetizes the image and data input thereto and multiplexes the resultant packets into a 27 Mbits/s (actually 30 Mbits/s including forward error correction bits) MPEG II super transport stream. The transport stream output by multiplexer 12' meets the same specifications and standards requirements as the stream output by each of the multiplexers 12. The information within the stream, however, relates to

interactive services and utilizes a larger number of PID values to identify content relating to a larger number of programs, as discussed more fully below.

5       An interface and router 32 connects the headend 5 to the frame relay network shown in Figure 4. The interface and router 32 may consist of a T1 interface and frame relay router similar to the interface 49 and router 47 used in the WAP 43 (Figure 4). The interface and router 32 provides two-way transport of data through the frame relay network and wireless packet data links, as  
10       discussed above. For selecting individual interactive services and for making selections or other interactive inputs relating to many selected services, the upstream signaling messages go from the interface and router 32 to  
15       the gateway 31.

      The gateway 31 is a computer which controls operation of the interactive headend system in response to subscriber inputs and software programming stored in the gateway computer. For example, in response to a  
20       particular user input received via the interface and router 32, the gateway 31 might instruct server 33 to retrieve a particular MPEG encoded image and output that image on a particular port. The gateway 31 would also instruct the MPEG multiplexer 12' to packetize the image  
25       on the assigned port and insert a specific PID value in each of the packets. The gateway transmits a message back to the terminal in the customer premises system providing information necessary to capture and process the packets containing the image information, at least  
30       including the assigned PID number. The message from the gateway 31 goes back through interface and router 32, the frame relay network and the wireless packet data communications to the customer premises system, as discussed above relative to Figure 4.

35       The gateway 31 may transmit other relatively low speed data back to the customer premises system through

the frame relay and wireless packet data communication link. This data may relate to text or graphics overlays or software instructions needed to execute certain functions required by particular interactive services. Alternatively, for similar data requiring higher rate throughput, the gateway 31 may provide the information to the MPEG multiplexer 12'. The multiplexer 12' will encapsulate the information as MPEG transport stream packets in the usual manner but will identify the payload as user data.

The interactive headend may also provide access to other networks offering interactive services. In the illustrated example, the headend 5 includes an INTERNET interface 33'. The interface 33' provides a standard connection to the INTERNET. For relatively low speed services, the customer premises system may access this interface 33' through the wireless packet data communications, the frame relay network and the interface and router 32. If as a result of a session through the interface 33', the user selects information requiring broadband transport, the interface 33' will supply that information to the MPEG multiplexer 12' for processing.

If the broadband information from the interface 33' is data, the multiplexer 12' will packetize that data and insert the assigned PID value, in a manner similar to that for data from the gateway 31. If the broadband information from the interface 33' comprises bit mapped images, the interface 33' supplies the information to an encoder 11''. The encoder 11'' encodes the bit mapped images as MPEG II standard I frames (reference frames) and supplies those frames to the MPEG multiplexer 12'. The MPEG multiplexer 12' packetizes the I frame images and multiplexes the resultant packets into the super transport stream in the same manner as for images from the server 33.

The 27 Mbits/s payload (actually 30 Mbits/s including forward error correction bits) baseband digital output of the MPEG multiplexer 12' goes to another QAM modulator 13 identical to those discussed above. This additional modulator 13 outputs the intermediate frequency signal containing the interactive service information to another one of the upconverters 14. This additional upconverter converts the frequency of the QAM modulated signal up to one of the 6MHz wide RF channel frequencies in the 50-450 Mhz range which has been assigned to the broadband interactive services. The upconverter 14 in the headend 5 outputs the assigned 6MHz bandwidth RF channel to the RF combiner 15 for combining with the other 6MHz RF signals for the broadcast services. The output of the RF combiner in the 50-450 Mhz range therefore includes both the broadcast services and the RF channel carrying the broadband information relating to the interactive services:

A transmission network supplies the combined spectrum signal in the UHF range from the combiner 15 to a number of transmitter systems  $17_1$  to  $17_N$ . The transmitter systems  $17_1$  to  $17_N$  correspond to the transmitters TX1 to TX4 described above with respect to Figures 5A and 5B. Although coaxial cable, wireless microwave relay transmissions or other media could be used, in the preferred embodiment, the transmissions from the headend 10 ride on optical fiber lines  $18_1$  to  $18_N$ . In the preferred embodiment, an electrical to optical converter system 16 converts the signal from combiner 15 into the necessary number of optical signals for transmission over a plurality of optical fibers  $18_1$  to  $18_N$ . An optical to electrical unit 20 (Figure 6B) at each transmitter site converts the optical signal back to the combined electrical signal and supplies that signal to one of the transmitter systems.

One feature of the present invention relates to the precise timing of the simulcasting, i.e. simultaneous or concurrent broadcasting with specified time delays or offsets between various transmissions, of the combined spectrum UHF signal from all of the transmitter antennas TX1 to TXN. The optical fiber signal transmission from the headends 5 and 10 to the transmitter systems requires some finite amount of time. Typically, the transmitter systems will not be equi-distant from the headend. In fact, one of the transmitter systems (e.g., the primary transmitter) may be in the same building as the broadcast headend 10. To insure broadcasting with the desired time offsets discussed above, the system shown in Figures 6A and 6B therefore includes some form of delay 19 in one or more of the transport lines 18. The delay(s) may take the form of coils of fiber in the optical transport paths so that differences in the time through each path produce the desired delays in transmission. Alternatively, one or more electronic delay devices may be imposed in the relevant paths, either at the headends prior to optical transport or at the respective transmitter location subsequent to conversion back to electrical signal form.

There may be as few as two transmitters. In a typical example, there will be a central transmitter site TX1 and two or three other transmitter sites TX2, TX3 and TX4 at various locations about the primary reception area (see e.g. Figures 5A and 5B). One or both of the headends may be close to the central transmitter site TX1, therefore the transport distance to that site would be the shortest. Assume now, for example, that TX4 is the longest distance from the headend and is 15 miles from the central transmitter TX1. The delay produced by delay device 19 will be equal to the difference in the time required to transport optical signals from the headend to those two sites plus the delay needed to compensate for the difference in wireless RF propagation

time from the corresponding antennae to any commonly aligned receiving antennae. In this example, the delay results in a time off-set transmission of the exact same signal from the antennae at the two transmitters TX1 and TX4 of the type discussed in detail in the above incorporated application Serial No. 08/441,976 (attorney docket no. 680-130C). Similar delays (not shown) may be imposed in the lines 18 to the other transmitter systems as necessary.

Figure 6B also shows details of the transmitter systems 17, by way of an example. Each transmitter system includes a splitter 21. The splitter 21 together with associated channel selection filters 22 divide the received combined signal (50-450 Mhz) into its constituent 6 Mhz wide RF channels. For each 6MHz channel in the 50-450 Mhz range, one of the upconverters 24 converts that channel into one of the up to thirty-three available (licensed) channels in the UHF microwave range. An RF power amplifier 23 amplifies each UHF channel.

A delay device may process each channel signal, and by way of example, Figure 6B shows a delay device 26 processing the output of each of the upconverters 24. The delay devices 26 provide precise delay compensation on each respective channel to compensate between variations in throughput processing time of the various components at different transmitter sites operating on the signal to be broadcast on a particular microwave channel.

A microwave combiner 25 combines the UHF channel signals back into a combined spectrum signal in the UHF range and supplies that signal to a microwave broadcasting antenna 27. Each transmitting antenna may be an omni-directional antenna or a directional antenna depending on whether the transmitter serves as a primary transmitter or a secondary transmitter. The antenna 27

emits UHF waves to propagate through a portion of the service area. The transmitted microwave signals propagate into substantially overlapping portions of the service area and into some non-overlapping portions of that area, for example in patterns such as shown in Figure 5A.

The above discussion of the headend and transmission systems is one example of an overall system for providing the substantially simultaneous broadcasts with predetermined time offsets from multiple transmitters having substantially overlapping propagation areas. Other headend and transmitter systems could be used. For example, the headends 5 and 10 could perform the digital multiplexing, and the transport network to the transmitters TX1 to TXN could carry the multiplexed transport streams in digital form. In such a case, the individual transmitter systems would further include at least the QAM modulators for each RF channel. In such a system, the transmitters may include means to digitally delay broadcast transmissions a predetermined amount with respect to some common clock, e.g. from a geo-positioning type satellite system, to achieve the desired time-offset transmissions.

Figure 7 provides a high-level functional diagram of a customer premises receiving system at one subscriber's premises as well as several of the wireless system components communication with the customer premises system. Each subscriber has a broadband service receiving antenna 38. In accord with the preferred embodiment, the receiving antenna 38 is a directional antenna. Typically, the receiving antenna comprises an elliptical dish shaped antenna 18-36 inches long, formed of parallel curved elements. In the preferred embodiment, this antenna has a horizontal field of view (defined by 3 db drop off in signal strength at the boundaries) of approximately 12 degrees. The receiving



antenna may have a front-to-back rejection ratio of 30 db or more.

5           At most potential receiving sites, it will be possible to aim the antenna 38 toward a single one of the transmitters and receive line-of-sight transmissions therefrom. Transmissions from one transmitter, e.g. TX2, may be blocked by an obstruction (not shown), but at many receiving sites line-of-sight transmissions from at least one of the other transmitters, such as TX1, is more  
10           likely to be unobstructed.

          At installation, the directional antenna 38 is aimed at the one or more of the transmitters TX1 to TXN which produces the strongest received signal through the antenna at the subscriber's particular location. Even  
15           so, the antenna receives multiple copies or replicas of the transmitted waveform signals. These multiple copies include a primary direct line-of-sight transmission of a signal from the transmitter the antenna is directed towards together with delayed copies (typically  
20           attenuated and distorted) caused by multi-path reflections of the transmissions from one or more of the multiple broadcast sites. Also, at locations where two transmitters fall within the field of view of the receiving antenna 38, the antenna 38 would receive a  
25           first copy of the combined spectrum transmission from the closest transmitter as well as a second copy transmitted from the more distant of the two aligned transmitters.

          The present invention therefore contemplates inclusion of some form of delay processing in the  
30           receiver to compensate for the reception of multiple delayed copies of the transmitted program signals. The presently preferred embodiment discussed below utilizes a delay equalizer. As an alternative, the processing circuitry could utilize spread spectrum technology, as  
35           discussed in more detail in commonly assigned U.S. Patent application Serial No. 08/405,685, filed March 17, 1995

(attorney docket no. 680-117) entitled "Television Distribution System and Method." Because of the time off-sets imposed on the transmitters, the two copies of the signal may arrive simultaneously; and if not simultaneous, they will arrive with a time difference within the processing window of the particular delay processing device. The spread spectrum implementation also reduces the need for direct line-of-sight reception.

The receiving antenna 38 supplies the 2.1 to 2.7 GHz spectrum (through appropriate filtering not shown) through a preamplifier 12 and a bandpass filter 36 to a block down-converter 34. The block down-converter converts the 2.1 to 2.7 GHz signal, containing all of the RF channels, back down to the video channel band of 50-450 MHz. The block down-converter supplies the 50-450 MHz combined spectrum signal through a splitter/combiner 69 and a coaxial cable to one or more terminal devices 100 located at various places in the subscriber's home. The coaxial cable carries downstream only signals in the 50-450 MHz range. The coaxial cable also carries two-way packet data messages in a predetermined higher frequency range, e.g. 902-928 MHz.

The splitter/combiner 69 and an associated two-way highpass filter 67 permit two-way transmission of signals between the coaxial cable and the second antenna 39. In the preferred embodiment, the data signals utilize the 902-928 MHz frequency band, therefore the filter 67 passes signals above approximately 900 MHz. However, the splitter/combiner 69 and filter 67 block lower frequency signals, e.g. 50-450 MHz signals from the downconverter 34, from passing to the antenna 39. The splitter/combiner 69 blocks passage of signals back upstream toward converter 34 and broadband receiving antenna 38.

Each terminal 100 includes some form of wireless signal processor 35 for processing a selected one of the

6MHz channels to recover the digitally multiplexed transport stream carried in that channel. The wireless signal processor 35 also includes data packet processing circuitry for sending and receiving data over the frequency range assigned to the wireless packet data communications (e.g. 902-928 MHz).

Each terminal 100 connects to an associated television set 75. The digital signal processor 37 processes data packets for the selected program from the multiplexed stream to produce signals to drive the TV 75. The TV 75 presents the program to the viewer in sensorially perceptible form, in this case, as a standard audio/visual output.

Although not shown in Figure 7, other data devices can connect to the coaxial cable in the home. For example, a PC and RF modem similar to 57, 55 in Figure 4 can connect to the coaxial cable and conduct wireless packet data communications using the roof-top antenna 39.

Figure 8 illustrates the functional elements of the terminal 100. In this embodiment the terminal 100 is a digital entertainment terminal, or 'DET.' The DET 100 will include a transport interface module (TIM) 101 providing the actual physical connection to the coaxial cable network in the subscriber's premises. The transport interface module (TIM) 101 will also perform the format conversion necessary between signal formats utilized by the network and signal formats used within the digital processing portion of the DET 100. In the present invention, the TIM performs RF tuning and QAM demodulation. If the programming is encrypted, the TIM also includes the necessary decryption circuitry. The TIM 101 also includes an RF wireless packet data modem for two-way signaling communications relating to interactive services. The TIM 101 is the wireless signal processor 35. The main portion of the DET 100 serves as the digital signal processor 37.

In the illustrated embodiment, the transport interface module (TIM) 101 presents two connections to the rest of the DET, a high bit rate broadband connection for received broadband signals and a low bit rate signaling connection to permit control and monitoring of the TIM by a microprocessor 110 within the main portion of the DET and two-way communication of signaling messages relating to interactive services. For a selected channel, the TIM hands off the 27 Mbits/s baseband digital transport stream (payload only) captured from that RF channel to the main portion of the DET. The structure of the TIM 101 is described in more detail below with regard to Figure 9.

The DET 100 includes a CPU 105, comprising a 386, 486 or Pentium microprocessor 110 and associated system memory 120. The system memory 120 may include volatile dynamic RAM 122 and non-volatile RAM 121. The microprocessor 110 includes a small amount of ROM 115 storing "loader" programming needed to control wake-up. An EPROM memory (not shown) also may be added.

A digital audio/video signal processor 125, controlled by the CPU 105, produces digital uncompressed audio and video signals from the audio and video MPEG encoded packets received from the network through the interface module 101. The audio/video processor 125 includes an MPEG system demultiplexer 127, an MPEG video decoder 129, an MPEG audio decoder 131, a graphics overlay controller 133 and at least two frames (e.g. 8 mbytes) of video RAM 135.

The MPEG system demultiplexer circuitry 127 recognizes packets in the MPEG data stream received over the broadband channel through the transport interface module (TIM) 101 and routes the packets having predetermined PID values to the appropriate components of the DET. For example, under CPU control, the MPEG system demultiplexer 127 circuitry recognizes audio and video

packets in the MPEG data stream as audio and video relating to a selected program and routes those packets to the decoders 129, 131, respectively. The MPEG system demultiplexer circuitry 127 routes packets having specified PID values identified as user data packets to the CPU 105 for further processing. The MPEG system demultiplexer circuitry 127 recognizes program map packets and program association packets and supplies those packets to the CPU 105.

The MPEG video decoder 129 decompresses received video packet signals to produce a digital video signal, and the MPEG audio decoder 131 decompresses received audio packets to produce left and right digitized stereo signals. For at least some functions, the MPEG decoders 129, 131 may be controlled in response to signals from the microprocessor 110. The MPEG video decoder 129 will internally include at least two frames (e.g. 8 mbytes) of RAM (not separately shown) for use as a frame reorder buffer during the MPEG video decoding process, and the MPEG audio decoder 131 also may include some buffer memory.

The video RAM 135 is not a specialized "video RAM" as that term is sometimes used in the television art. The RAM 135 is actually a standard digital data RAM, of appropriate size, which is used in the DET to store digitized frames of video data. The RAM within the MPEG video decoder 129 likewise consists of standard digital data RAM.

The graphics display generator produces displays of text and graphics data, such as closed captioning received as user data in the MPEG stream, in response to instructions from the CPU 105. The video RAM 135 sequentially receives each frame of digitized, uncompressed video information, as output from the MPEG video decoder 129. The video RAM 135 also receives digital information and read/write control signals from

the graphics overlay controller 133 representing the several planes of text and graphics information and combines that information with the frames of decompressed video to produce composite video frames.

5           The graphics overlay controller 133 and the video RAM 135 actually cooperate to manipulate five different planes of video information, four of which can be active at any one time, to produce the composite video frame output signals. The individual planes comprise the  
10       decoded MPEG video frames, a cursor, two graphics/text image planes manipulated by the microprocessor 110 and a backdrop plane. The backdrop plane would be switched in to replace the plane representing the decoded MPEG video frames, e.g. to present a blue background instead of the  
15       MPEG video background.

          When there are no graphics or text, the composite frames would correspond entirely to the uncompressed received video frames output by the MPEG video decoder 129. When no received video frames are to be output,  
20       either when none are received or when they are to be entirely replaced, the information from the graphics overlay generator 133 would specify a background and the active planes of text or graphic information. When  
25       received video frames are combined with text and/or graphics, the composite video frames include the uncompressed received video frames with selected pixels thereof replaced with graphics or textual data display pixels specified by the graphics overlay controller 133. In this last situation, the graphics overlay controller  
30       would deactivate the backdrop plane.

          The DET also includes audio and video digital to analog converters and appropriate drivers to produce output signals compatible with a conventional television set. Specifically, the converter and driver circuitry of  
35       the DET 100 includes audio digital to analog converters

(DAC's) 135<sub>L</sub>, 135<sub>R</sub>, an audio mixer 136, an NTSC encoder 137, and an RF modulator 139.

5       The DAC's 135<sub>L</sub> and 135<sub>R</sub> receive the uncompressed left and right digitized audio signals output by the MPEG audio decoder 131. In response, the DAC's 135<sub>L</sub> and 135<sub>R</sub> produce baseband analog audio signals for output to individual baseband output terminals. The audio mixer 136 also receives the baseband audio signals from the DAC's 135<sub>L</sub> and 135<sub>R</sub>. The mixer 136 combines the left and right analog audio signals to produce a monaural audio signal as the audio input to modulator 139.

10       The NTSC encoder 137 also performs a digital to analog converter (DAC) function. In response to the digitized video output signals from the video RAM 135, the NTSC encoder 137 produces a baseband analog video signal in standard NTSC format. The baseband NTSC video signal is supplied to an output terminal of the DET 100. The baseband NTSC video signal is also supplied to the RF modulator 139. The RF modulator 139 responds to the mono audio signal, the NTSC video signal and an RF signal from a local RF oscillator 141, to produce a standard RF television signal on an available TV channel, typically channel 3 or channel 4.

20       The type of connection of the DET 100 to the television set depends on the capabilities of the user's television set. If the user has a monitor type television capable of receiving baseband video and stereo audio inputs, the appropriate terminals of the television would connect directly to the video and audio output terminals of the DET 100. If the subscriber does not have such a television monitor, then the RF output of the modulator 139 would be connected to the cable or antenna input connection of the television, e.g. by coaxial cable. Alternatively, the digitized video and audio may go to separate output terminals (not shown) for

25  
30  
35

connection to inputs of digital display devices, for example, for high definition television (HDTV) sets.

Each DET also includes means to receive selection signals from a user. The DET may include a built-in keyboard (not shown). In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 1, the DET 100 includes an infrared (IR) receiver 145. The (IR) receiver 145 responds to inputs signals from a user operated IR remote control device (not shown) similar to that used today for controlling televisions and video cassette recorders. In response to the IR signals, the receiver 145 produces corresponding digital data output signals. The microprocessor 110 interprets the digital data signals by the IR receiver 145 as input commands. For example, the microprocessor 110 will respond to an appropriate input command from the user to select a broadcast program as discussed in more detail below.

Figure 9 depicts in block diagram form the structure of a TIM 101. The structure illustrated is based in part on the current preference for the 64 QAM modulation techniques for the digital video signals in transmission system of the type shown in Figure 6. The input to the TIM is a broadband RF signal in the 50-450 MHz range provided from a coaxial cable from the down converter 34 (see Figure 7). The tuner 201 selects a specific 6 MHz channel from the broadband input spectrum and presents it at an intermediate frequency to the digital communications receiver section 203.

The digital receiver 203 includes a band-pass filter, a demodulator (e.g. 64 QAM), a time domain adaptive digital equalizer, and forward error correction circuitry. A clock circuit provides synchronization for the digital output of the demodulator, the adaptive digital equalizer, and the forward error correction circuitry.



5       The time domain adaptive digital equalizer receives  
the output of the QAM demodulator. Because of the multi-  
path delays and possibly offset arrival of the  
overlapping transmissions from multiple transmitter  
10       sites, the output of the demodulator will not be a clean  
digital pulse stream. Instead, the signal will be a  
composite of time delayed copies of the transmitted  
digital information. The time domain adaptive equalizer  
includes a multi-tap digital delay line, the length of  
15       which defines the time window of the delay equalizer.  
The outputs from the taps of the delay line may be  
weighted and summed, and the sum processed by a level  
detector or the like to recapture the original symbols  
(e.g. 1s and 0s of a digital stream). Examples of  
20       digital delay equalizers which may be used in the  
receivers of the present invention are described in  
Proakis, "Digital Communications," second edition, 1989,  
McGraw-Hill, Inc., chapter 6, although still other types  
of delay equalizers known to skilled technicians may be  
used. The forward error correction circuit processes the  
recaptured symbols (e.g. 1s and 0s) to determine if each  
is in the proper position in the stream.

25       A control interface provides appropriate control  
signals to the elements of the digital receiver 203 in  
response to instructions from the transport interface  
module (TIM) controller 210. The digital receiver  
processes signals selected from one of the RF channels by  
operation of the tuner 201 to capture one of the digital  
transport streams (e.g. only 27 Mbits/s payload assuming  
30       64 QAM). The digital processor outputs the transport  
stream as a corrected serial baseband digital feed.

35       A decryption module 207 is optional. If included,  
this module controls access to digital broadcast  
services. The decryption module 207 comprises a  
decryptor and an interface to a renewable security device  
211. The renewable security device 211 may be a card

reader for accepting a TV Pass Card. An access control processor within the decryption module 207 controls the operation of the decryptor. As discussed more below, the TIM controller 210 may also receive decryption information as signaling messages, via the packet data network and the RF modem 212. When properly authorized, the decryptor in module 207 decrypts payload data within packets of a selected program in the transport stream. The composite MPEG transport multiplex with appropriately decrypted components for the selected program is output from the TIM 101 to the host DET's demultiplexer 127 and decompression circuitry as shown in detail in Figure 8. The TIM controller 210 and/or the decryption module 207 receive instructions from the CPU 105 (Figure 8) as to channel and program selections via the TIM/DET interface 209.

The CPU 105 also sends and receives messages relating to interactive services to the TIM controller 210 via the TIM/DET interface 209. The TIM 101 includes an RF modem 212, such as Ricochet modem offered for wireless packet data service in the 902-928 MHz range. The modem 212 interfaces to the TIM controller 210 via a standard data interface, such as an RS232 interface. The modem 212 also connects to the coaxial cable within the customer premises. The modem 212 sends and receives packet data messages in the relevant frequency range via the coaxial cable and the second antenna 39.

For example, if the user inputs a page selection using the remote control 85 during a catalog type interactive session, the infrared transceiver 145 supplies that input to the microprocessor 110. The microprocessor 110 recognizes the input as relating to an interactive service selection, formulates an appropriate message and forwards that message via the interface 209 to the TIM controller 210. The TIM controller 210 in turn forwards the message to the RF modem 212. The modem

212 packetizes the message as required for the particular wireless packet data network (e.g. in packets having a predetermined length and having particular addresses or identifiers). The modem modulates the packets using the  
5 assigned frequency and modulation techniques utilized on the particular wireless data network. Assuming use of the Metricom type equipment, the modem utilizes a frequency hopping modulation technique in the 902-928 MHz range. The modem applies the modulated upstream signal  
10 to the in-home coaxial cable.

The coaxial cable carries the upstream modulated signal to the splitter/combiner 69 (Figure 7). The splitter/combiner 69 and low pass filter 67 supply the modulated signal to the antenna 39 for wireless  
15 transmission to one of the pole top receivers 41.

In the reverse direction, a pole top receiver 41 broadcasts a packet message using the appropriate modulation technique and frequency. The packet includes an address temporarily or permanently assigned to the  
20 terminal 100. The antenna 39 receives the broadcast data signal and supplies that signal through the low pass filter 67 and the splitter/combiner 69 to the in-home coaxial cable. The RF modem 212 receives and processes the relevant portion of the frequency spectrum (e.g. 902-  
25 928 MHz) from the coaxial cable. The modem 212 demodulates the data transmission in that frequency range and recognizes packets bearing the address assigned to the terminal 100. The modem passes the messages from the addressed packets over the RS232 or other interface to  
30 the TIM controller 210. The TIM controller 210 may process the message, if appropriate, e.g. if the message relates to a decryption function. Alternatively, the TIM controller will pass the message through the TIM/DET interface 209 to the microprocessor 110 in the main  
35 portion of DET 100.

Messages transferred to the microprocessor 110 may relate to display information, e.g. text or graphics for overlay on video information displayed by the DET 100 on the associated television 75. The messages may also  
5 relate to instructions to the DET, for example to capture and process packets having a predetermined PID in a particular manner to display a selected page of catalog information.

#### Broadcast Service Selection

10 The system memory 120 of the main portion of the DET 100 will store a channel map for the digital broadcast programs available through the system. For each program service, the map includes information defining a logical network channel number for the program. The logical  
15 channel number is the channel the DET will display on a front panel display (not shown) or on the screen of the associated television set 75 and is the number that the user inputs via the remote control to select the program. For each program, the map also includes RF channel  
20 information needed to tune to the RF channel carrying the program and the program number (PN) uniquely identifying the program within the multiplexed digital transport stream.

When the user selects a digital broadcast program,  
25 the microprocessor 110 in the main portion of the DET accesses the listing for that channel in the channel map stored in the system memory 120. The microprocessor 110 supplies a message containing the RF channel number and the program number (PN) to the TIM controller 210 via  
30 interface 209. In response to the RF channel number, the TIM controller 210 activates the tuner 201 to tune to the identified channel. If the program is encrypted, the TIM uses the program number, the program association table in the packet identified by PID 0 and the program map to  
35 identify the packets carrying audio, video and data (if

any) for the program. If authorized to receive the program as indicated via the renewable security device 211, the decryption module 207 uses a decryption key from its memory or from the renewable security device 211 to descramble the information in the payloads of the packets of the selected program. As a result, the TIM 216 passes digital signals from the RF channel through the interface to the MPEG system demultiplexer 129 in the main portion of the DET wherein at least the information for the selected program is now in unencrypted form.

The MPEG demultiplexer 127 supplies information from the PID 0 packet, i.e. the program association table to the CPU 105. The microprocessor 110 uses the program number (PN) from the channel map stored in system memory 120 to identify the PID value for the correct program map from the program association table. The CPU 105 supplies that PID value to the MPEG demultiplexer 127. When the MPEG demultiplexer 127 receives a packet containing that PID, it supplies information from the packet identified by the PID (the program map) to the CPU. From the program map, the CPU identifies the PID values for the video and audio for the program and instructs the demultiplexer 127 to supply those packets to the respective MPEG decoders 129, 131 to begin MPEG decoding of the selected program for presentation to the user via the associated television set 75.

The system of the present invention also facilitates real time impulse pay per view of broadcast programs. To order a pay-per-view event, the user would indicate a purchase request to the DET 100 via appropriate activation of the remote control 75. The microprocessor 110 supplies a purchase request message to the TIM controller 210 via the interface 209. The TIM controller 210 first instructs the RF modem to execute a sequence of steps to initiate a wireless packet data call through the public packet data network to the gateway 31. The

gateway 31 and the DET 100 exchange a series of messages via the established data link to validate the identity of the terminal and authorization for a user of the terminal to purchase pay-per-view events.

5        If authorized to purchase an event, the gateway 31 and the terminal 100 exchange messages to identify the event. The event may be the program currently selected by the user. Alternatively, the gateway 31 may transmit back text or graphics information soliciting an event  
10        selection.

      After selection, the gateway 31 instructs the DET 100 to display a message requesting confirmation of the purchase of the particular event, and the DET forwards a confirmation input by the user up through the packet data  
15        link to the gateway 31. The gateway then transmits back the decryption information necessary to decode the particular pay-per-view event. This information includes at least a decryption key and preferably includes the program number for the event. The gateway 31 also  
20        records the event purchase in the subscriber's billing account.

      The TIM controller 210 utilizes the RF channel number from the DET system memory 120 to activate the tuner 201 to tune to the identified channel. The TIM 101  
25        uses the program number, the program association table in the packet identified by PID 0 and the program map to identify the packets carrying audio, video and data (if any) for the program. The decryption module 207 uses the decryption key received from the gateway 31 to descramble  
30        the information in the payloads of the packets of the pay-per-view program. As a result, the TIM 216 passes digital signals from the RF channel through the interface to the MPEG system demultiplexer 129 in the main portion of the DET wherein the information for the selected pay-  
35        per-view program is now in unencrypted form.

5 The MPEG demultiplexer 127 supplies information from the PID 0 packet, i.e. the program association table to the CPU 105. The microprocessor 110 uses the program number (PN), e.g. from the gateway 31, to identify the PID value for the correct program map from the program association table. The CPU 105 supplies that PID value to the MPEG demultiplexer 127. When the MPEG demultiplexer 127 receives a packet containing that PID, it supplies information from the packet identified by the PID (the program map) to the CPU. From the program map, the CPU identifies the PID values for the video and audio for the program and instructs the demultiplexer 127 to supply those packets to the respective MPEG decoders 129, 131 to begin MPEG decoding of the selected pay-per-view event for presentation to the user via the associated television set 75.

10 The above discussion has concentrated on the preferred embodiment which broadcasts video programming. It should be noted, however, that the system may additionally transport other types of programming, such as audio, data and/or telemetry.

#### Interactive Services Through a Broadband Channel

25 When a user selects an interactive service, the DET 100 will initiate a call through the wireless packet data network and the frame relay network to the gateway 31 in the interactive headend 5. The packet data network and associated frame relay network will utilize a standard signaling protocol, such as X.25, to set up virtual circuit(s) for a two-way data communication between the gateway 31 and the DET 100. The gateway 31 will execute an authentication routine to determine the identity of the calling terminal 100 and determine whether that terminal currently is authorized access to the interactive services offered by the headend 5. The

gateway 31 will also initiate any records necessary to bill the end user for the interactive session.

Once the session is set up, the gateway 31 and the DET 100 can exchange data messages relating to an interactive service. In response to at least some messages from the DET 100, the gateway 31 will control other elements of the headend 5 to transmit selected information through a broadband channel to the calling DET 100 for presentation via the television set 75.

Because of the capacity to carry broadcast digital video signals, the use of the DET 100 in the network of Figure 4 offers an extremely wide range of broadcast services. As noted above, full motion interactive services, such as video-on-demand, could be available through the network. However, full motion interactive video ties up bandwidth which would otherwise carry a full digitally encoded broadcast program, for the entire length of the interactive session. Accordingly, only a small number of subscribers could access such interactive services at any one time. The present invention therefore provides broadband interactive services to a larger number of subscribers by manipulating the DET to capture and display individual frames and/or short sequences of frames. Each such frame uses only a very small portion of the transport capacity in one super transport stream. The frames could be interspersed within the streams containing the broadcast programs, but in the preferred embodiment illustrated in Figure 6A, these frames are carried in a separate transport stream and on a separate RF channel. Such interactive services allow many subscribers to access information transported in the one digital slot.

In a network offering interactive services using less than full motion real time broadband capacity, the still frame, full motion video segments and graphic image services are all provided by the interaction of three



distinct systems, the transport system, the DET hardware and operating system, and application software code stored in or downloaded to the DET. The application software code will manage the viewer interface and present to the viewer the content contained in the MPEG II elementary streams and in the messages carried over the wireless packet data signaling link, as discussed in detail above.

For a service offered through the interactive headend 5, the receiving operation of the terminal 100 is generally similar to that for the broadcast services discussed above except that the terminal receives and processes a limited number of frames of audio, video and data information, instead of a lengthy full motion audio/video sequence. In a full motion video type service, such as the broadcast services, the audio/video processor 125 typically will process thirty frames per second of video in addition to accompanying audio information. For the interactive services, the audio/video processor 125 may process a short sequence of full motion information, e.g. several seconds, but normally that processor receives and processes frames at lower rates.

More specifically, the TIM 101 will select and process the RF channel in the 50-450 MHz range carrying the interactive broadband information from the headend 5 in precisely the same manner as for one of the RF channels in that range carrying broadcast programming. The TIM 101 hands off the 27 Mbits/s transport stream to the MPEG system demultiplexer 127. The MPEG system demultiplexer 127 selects certain packets by PID value and supplies the payload information therefrom to the appropriate decoders 129 and 131. However, for still frame or limited motion sequences, the packets occur relatively infrequently in the super transport stream and

represent only a single video frame or a short sequence of video frames.

5 In operation, the video decoder 129 processes a frame and supplies the frame information to the video RAM 135 in the normal manner. The frame remains in the RAM 135 until it is replaced. In a full motion sequence, the frame is replaced immediately after one readout thereof. However, for a limited motion sequence or still frame display, the frame remains in the RAM 135 for longer than one read cycle. The frame in the RAM 135 therefore is repeatedly cyclically output from the RAM 135 to the NTSC encoder 137 until replaced by a subsequent video frame from the video decoder 129. The repeated output of the one frame produces a still or freeze frame type image on the associated television 75.

15 The following are two methods by which a service provider offers frame or catalog-type services over the network of Figures 4, 6A, 6B and 7 using the DET discussed above. Multiple methods may be incorporated by one provider during a single interactive session.

20 One approach for providing interactive sessions with many viewers involves cyclic transmission of large numbers of frames from the server 33 over one of the digital broadcast channels. The service provider causes the server 33 to place its program content (e.g., a catalog) in a finite number of MPEG I-Frames or pages output through the multiplexer 12', the modulator 13 and upconverter 14 for broadcast transmission on the assigned one of the RF channels. The server 33 continuously loops through all of the pages in the catalog for broadcasting as part of the transport stream carried on that channel. The broadcast transport stream effectively forms a repeating data carrousel of packets relating to a series of pages or images and associated audio and/or data.

35 With this interactive service, when a viewer initiates the interactive session, the viewer's action in

choosing to go interactive causes the DET 100 to initiate an interactive session with the viewer using the frame relay and wireless packet data signaling networks, as discussed above. The gateway 31 executes a handshaking routine to verify the identity of the terminal 100 through messages exchanged via the wireless packet data network and the frame relay network. After handshaking, the gateway 33 instructs the DET 100 through the signaling link to tune to the RF channel and demodulate the information on that channel. The gateway 33 may also provide instructions to decrypt selected packets from the transport stream on that channel.

A PID number identifies one repeating program stream within the digital channel, and various individual frames in that stream can be identified by frame number (encoded as part of the header). There may be only one repeating program stream (one PID) on the digital channel slot, or a plurality of repeating streams (PID's).

The gateway 33 initially issues a command through the signaling link to the DET 100 to capture and freeze on an introductory I-Frame selected by the provider (identified by PID and frame number) from the cyclical transmission. The menu presented by that frame could be a navigation menu or a catalog index or the like.

As the viewer makes subsequent selections via the remote control 85 and DET 100, the gateway 31 would issue frame number commands (and new PID value commands if needed) through the signaling link to the DET 100, to capture and lock up display on the newly selected I-Frames or pages from the cyclical stream of frames or pages. Audio frames would be captured, decoded and output in a similar manner. Each individual viewer may see a different individual frame from the cyclical transmission for some finite period of time. At any one time, however, a number of viewers may elect to view the same I-frame from the broadcast data stream. One example

of a page which is often viewed by many users, often at the same time, would be the initial menu or introductory frame for the particular service.

5 This scheme allows a single repeating sequence carried on one channel to serve all viewers. The number of frames or pages per second that can be transported is limited only by the channel bandwidth or transport payload capacity available for this service. For any given bandwidth or payload capacity, the number of frames  
10 is limited only by the length of time in a full cycle of the available pages. A longer cycle time increases the number of pages, but it also increases the average time to cycle through to a desired frame, capture the frame and display the image to the user.

15 Another approach to interactivity using a limited amount of broadband channel capacity involves dynamic sharing of one of the digital channel slots. With this interactive service, when a viewer initiates the interactive session, the viewer's action in choosing to  
20 go interactive again causes the DET 100 to initiate an interactive session with the headend 5 via the wireless packet data and frame relay signaling networks. The gateway 31 again executes a handshaking routine to verify the identity of the terminal 100 through messages  
25 exchanged via the wireless packet data network and the frame relay network. After handshaking, the gateway 31 instructs the DET 100 to tune to the RF channel carrying the particular interactive service. The channel may be different but preferably is the same as that carrying the  
30 cyclical frame transmissions in the catalog service example discussed above.

The gateway 31 assigns a PID to the viewer, preferably for the duration of the interactive session. The gateway 31 supplies this assigned PID value to the  
35 server. The gateway 31 also supplies the PID value and any necessary decryption information to the DET 100,

using the signaling link through the frame relay and wireless packet data networks. The DET 100 can now begin capturing and processing packets bearing the assigned PID value from the transport stream on the particular RF channel.

The PID value assignment technique may be used to download application software and/or a limited number of frames for use in the interactive session. In a typical example, a download at the beginning of a session would include both software code and one or more frames of image information. Subsequent downloads would include additional images and infrequently may include some new software code needed to continue the interactive session.

More specifically, the gateway 31 outputs application software to the MPEG multiplexer 12' and instructs that multiplexer to encapsulate the software code in packets having a specified PID value. The multiplexer 12' includes the packets having the software code and the assigned PID value as part of the 27 Mbits/s super transport stream broadcast via the assigned channel. The software transmission may be a one time transmission or a cyclically repeating transmission. The transport stream is broadcast on one of the RF channels and processed by the TIM 101 in exactly the same manner as transport streams for one of the broadcast service channel.

Using the data link via the frame relay network and the wireless packet data network, the gateway also provides necessary decoding information to the terminal 100. The gateway 31 at least supplies the PID value assigned to the software downloading operation. If the software information is encrypted, the gateway 31 also supplies the decryption key. As noted above, the TIM 101 has been instructed to tune the relevant RF channel. Using the RF channel, the PID value and the decryption information, the TIM selects the RF channel and processes

the packets having the specified PID value in order to hand off to the main portion of the DET the 27 Mbits/s digital transport stream from the RF channel through the interface to the MPEG system demultiplexer 129 in the main portion of the DET, wherein at least the information in at least the packets identified by the assigned PID value is now in unencrypted form.

In the main portion of the DET, the MPEG system demultiplexer 129 captures the packets identified by the assigned PID value. Those packets containing software code are identified as user data, and the MPEG system demultiplexer 129 passes the payload information from those packets to the microprocessor 110. The microprocessor recognizes the information as software code and stores the code in the RAM 122 as application programming. After completion of the downloading of the software to the RAM 122, the microprocessor 110 begins executing application code included on that software. The application code controls operation of the DET 100 for the duration of the interactive session or until the code is written over by newly downloaded code.

Commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application Serial Number 08/380,755 filed on January 31, 1995 (attorney docket no. 680-083C) entitled "Digital Entertainment Terminal with Channel Mapping" and commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application Serial Number 08/250,791 filed on May 27, 1994 (attorney docket no. 680-083) entitled "Dynamically Programmable Digital Entertainment Terminal" provide more detailed descriptions of techniques for downloading application software through broadband networks, and the disclosures thereof are incorporated herein in their entirety by reference.

As part of the initial download, the server 33 will transmit one or more frames of video and possibly audio for storage in the system memory 120 of the DET 100. Once the application software and associated images and

audio reside in memory in the DET, the DET need not access the broadband link again unless additional broadband information is needed at a particular point in the interactive session. The broadband channel will provide similar application downloads to other terminals and will transport other broadband information to other terminals. The virtual circuit signaling link through the frame relay and wireless packet data networks to the particular DET 100, however, may remain up for the duration of the interactive session.

The downloaded application software code will control the presentation of the stored frames to the viewer, as well as the communication's protocol through the signaling link to the interactive headend 5. Additional downloads of application code and frames may continue as the viewer moves through the interactive service. Each additional download of images will overwrite in memory the application frames already viewed. The limitation on this method is the amount of available memory in the DET 100.

As the viewer requests pages or the service flow process calls for additional pages, the gateway 31 instructs the server 33 to output I-Frames for those pages or other still images and instructs the multiplexer 12' to encapsulate all information from those pages or images in packets containing the viewer's PID. The multiplexer, modulator and upconverter therefore continues to deliver the I-Frames in MPEG packets identified by the assigned PID over the RF broadcast channel.

The gateway 31 and server 33 may also place a sequence of MPEG frames in transport packets identified by the assigned PID value. The viewer's DET 100 captures and displays each frame identified by the assigned PID. This shared transmission can provide still frame display of each individual I frame as well as display of

sequences of limited or full motion video using sequences of MPEG frames.

The gateway and server similarly assign a PID for audio, and the DET captures, decodes and outputs audio information which the server places in MPEG packets identified by the assigned PID. The shared transmission can also be used for subsequent downloading of both application software code and frames for storage and later use.

Depending on the precise nature of the service, the server 33 could be as simple as a PC with an associated storage device, such as a hard disk or CD ROM, storing an appropriate number of individual frames of audio and video data and any application software to be downloaded.

In addition to the catalog service discussed above, the limited bandwidth interactive services can be used alone or in various combinations in a wide variety of applications that require some transport capacity less than that for a long sequence of real-time full motion video. For example, still frames in a data carrousel might represent views down a street or a corridor of a mall and the fronts of "stores" selling products or services. As the viewer elects to move from one point to another, an assigned PID transmission approach could be used to transmit a sequence of frames to simulate motion down the street or mall corridor. If the viewer selects a particular store, still frames could be presented to illustrate products in the store in a manner similar to the catalog, but sequences of frames could provide limited motion through the store and/or for providing changing perspective views of selected products. Two-way data transmissions through the signaling link could be used to effectuate actual ordering and credit card payment for items a viewer chooses to buy.

The still frame transmissions discussed above also offer an advantageous low capacity transport for various



menus. The menus may relate to broadcast services, e.g. listing the broadcast programs/channels currently offered through the system. Such menus can relate to individual services, such as video games offered via the interactive service channel. The application software downloaded and stored in the DET memory would control the DET's responses to viewer selection of items from each different type of menu. In one specific example, the DET 100 might capture I-frames from the cyclical transmission to obtain a menu of broadcast channels and/or program guide information relating to programs currently available on the broadcast channels. Alternatively, the gateway and server might download several pages of menus and guide information as part of the initial application download procedure when a viewer first begins a particular interactive session.

The above discussions of both the cyclical frame transmission service and the shared digital channel service using assigned PID values assumed transmission of the frames for such services on a digital channel separate from those used for the full motion digital broadcast video services. If the still frame services require transfer of small amounts of broadband information, e.g. a single frame every two seconds or so for a menu or the like, the packets carrying the frame(s) for such a service could actually be periodically interposed among MPEG transport packets for the full motion broadcast video services. For example, if the frame represented a menu of broadcast services, one frame of menu data could be transmitted over each RF channel carrying broadcast services. The menu frame transmission could repeat at relatively long intervals, e.g. once every two seconds or longer. The broadcast service provider might also choose to modify the menu over time to provide up to date information. As a program running in the background of the normal full motion video and

audio processing, the DET 100 would capture and store the menu frame in memory each time the DET 100 detected the menu frame. At any time that the user selects display of the menu, the DET 100 would retrieve the frame from memory and provide a display of the most recently received menu information.

Another service which the limited frame transmission techniques might offer would be a travelogue type service. Using either the cyclical transmission technique or the assigned PID value transmission technique, such a service would provide one or more series of still frames depicting a selected foreign locale. Each individual user could pass through the locale in a different manner by selectively obtaining alternate frames from the service. Such a service preferably utilizes both transmission techniques in combination. Initial travel location choices would appear in menu pages transmitted as part of the cyclical transmission and captured as needed by the DET for display. Certain data relating to associated purchase options, e.g. to buy airline tickets and make hotel reservations, might be downloaded and stored in DET memory together with the application program code using an assigned PID number. Transmission of the frames illustrating movement through a selected locale and individual user selected still frame views of that locale would utilize the shared transmission based on a PID number assigned to the viewer's DET. The short motion sequences and still frame views would essentially provide a virtual reality stroll through the selected travel locale. One viewer selecting Paris, France, for example, might choose to stroll through the Louvre museum, whereas another viewer selecting Paris might choose to stroll or ride a boat down the Seine past Notre Dame cathedral. The DET 100 transmits all upstream messages relating to the interactive service, including relevant user input

information, via the virtual circuit through the wireless packet data network and the associated frame relay network.

5           While this invention has been described in connection with what is presently considered to be the preferred embodiment, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiment, but, on the contrary, is intended to cover various  
10       modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

WE CLAIM:

1. A communication system comprising:

a headend system producing a signal containing multiplexed channels, each channel carrying a transport stream comprising multiplexed streams of digitized broadband information;

at least one broadband wireless transmitter for broadcasting the signal into a service area;

a two-way wireless packet data network;

a plurality of receiver systems within the service area, each receiver system comprising:

(i) an antenna for receiving a wireless transmission of the signal,

(ii) an interface module processing the received signal to select one of the channels and acquire a transport stream from the selected channel,

(iii) a digital signal processing section for processing digitized data from a selected stream of digitized broadband information contained in the acquired transport stream to present selected broadband information, and

(iv) an RF modem for two-way communication of signaling messages to and from the receiver system via the wireless packet data network.

2. A communication system as in claim 1, wherein the interface module comprises:

means for selectively receiving the selected channel; and

means for demodulating a signal from the selected channel to acquire the transport stream from the selected channel,

wherein the RF modem is an element of the interface module.

3. A communication system as in claim 1, further comprising:

a control for supplying user input information to the receiver system, and

5 a programmed central processing unit, wherein the programmed central processing unit controls selection by the interface module and the digital signal processing section in response to certain of the user input information and transmits messages through the RF modem  
10 in response to other user input information.

4. A communication system as in claim 3, wherein the RF modem receives messages via the two-way wireless packet data network and in response thereto supplies information to the programmed central processing unit.

5. A communication system as in claim 4, wherein in response to at least some information supplied by the RF modem, the programmed central processing unit causes the digital signal processing section to generate a display  
5 of said at least some information.

6. A communication system as in claim 1, further comprising an interactive headend system generating one of the transport streams in response to signaling messages received via the wireless packet data network.

7. A communication system as in claim 6, wherein the interactive headend system comprises:

a server outputting selected frames of video information;

5 a packet data multiplexer for packetizing and multiplexing the selected frames of video information into the one transport stream; and

10 a gateway processor responsive to signaling messages  
received via the wireless packet data network for  
controlling the server and the packet data multiplexer.

8. A communication system as in claim 7, wherein:  
the server stores and outputs frames of video  
information in digitized compressed form in MPEG format,  
and  
5 the packet data multiplexer comprises an MPEG  
multiplexer.

9. A communication system as in claim 1, wherein  
said at least one broadband wireless transmitter  
comprises a plurality of transmitters located at spaced  
apart sites transmitting said signal containing  
5 multiplexed channels so that areas of propagation from  
respective ones of the transmitters substantially overlap  
over each other in at least a major portion of the  
service area.

10. A communication system as in claim 9, wherein  
the receiving antenna comprises a directional antenna.

11. A communication system as in claim 1, wherein  
each receiver system further comprises an antenna coupled  
to the RF modem for transmission and reception of signals  
between the RF modem and the two-way wireless packet data  
5 network.

12. A communication system as in claim 1, wherein  
the two-way wireless packet data network comprises a  
public network, said communication system further  
comprising:  
5 a data device; and

an RF modem coupled to the data device for providing two-way data communications for the data device via the wireless packet data network.

13. A communication system as in claim 1, wherein the two-way wireless packet data network comprises a plurality of wireless transceivers for providing wireless communications with the RF modems.

14. A communication system as in claim 13, wherein the two-way wireless packet data network further comprises at least one wireline access point in wireless communication with the plurality of wireless transceivers, said communication system further comprising a landline packet data network coupled for two-way packet data communication with the wireline access point.

15. A communication system as in claim 14, wherein the landline packet data network comprises a frame relay network.

16. A digital entertainment terminal comprising:  
a channel selector for coupling to a broadband receiving antenna and selecting one of a plurality of channels from a signal from the broadband receiving antenna;

a channel signal processor for processing the one channel to acquire a digital transport stream carried on the one channel, said digital transport stream comprising multiplexed streams of compressed, digitized audio and video information;

an audio/video processor responsive to selected compressed, broadband digitized audio and video information from said digital transport stream to produce signals for driving an audio/video display device;

15 means for receiving inputs from a user;  
an RF modem for two-way communication of signaling  
messages via a wireless packet data network; and  
a control processor controlling operations of the  
channel selector and the audio/video processor in  
20 response to at least some of the received inputs from the  
user, sending messages through the RF modem and  
processing messages received via the RF modem.

17. A digital entertainment terminal as in claim  
16, wherein the channel selector comprises an channel  
frequency tuner.

18. A digital entertainment terminal as in claim  
16, wherein the channel signal processor comprises a  
demodulator.

19. A digital entertainment terminal as in claim  
18, wherein the demodulator comprises a QAM demodulator.

20. A digital entertainment terminal as in claim  
18, wherein the channel signal processor further  
comprises forward error correction circuitry.

21. A digital entertainment terminal as in claim  
18, wherein the channel signal processor further  
comprises a delay equalizer coupled between the  
demodulator and the audio/video processor.

22. A digital entertainment terminal as in claim  
16, wherein the audio/video processor comprises:

an audio/video decoder for decompressing the  
selected compressed, digital information from the  
transport stream to produce a decompressed video signal  
5 and a decompressed audio signal;



a graphics overlay controller, controlled by said control processor, for generating graphic display information; and

10 means for combining the graphic display information with the decompressed video signal.

23. A digital entertainment terminal as in claim 22, wherein the audio/video decoder comprises:

an MPEG video decoder;

an MPEG audio decoder; and

5 an MPEG demultiplexer for selectively routing MPEG encoded video and audio packets carried on the digital broadband channel to the MPEG video decoder and the MPEG audio decoder, respectively.

24. A digital entertainment terminal as in claim 22, wherein the audio/video processor further comprises output means responsive to a signal from the means for combining and the decompressed audio signal for producing at least one output signal for driving a television receiver type audio/video display device.

5

25. A digital entertainment terminal as in claim 16, wherein the audio/video processor comprises an audio/video decoder for decompressing the selected compressed, digital information from the transport stream to produce a decompressed video signal and a decompressed audio signal.

5

26. A digital entertainment terminal as in claim 25, wherein the audio/video decoder comprises:

an MPEG video decoder; and

an MPEG audio decoder.

27. A digital entertainment terminal comprising:  
a channel selector for coupling to a broadband  
receiving antenna and selecting one of a plurality of  
channels from a signal from the broadband receiving  
antenna;

5

a channel signal processor for processing the one  
channel to acquire a digital transport stream carried on  
the one channel, said digital transport stream comprising  
multiplexed streams of compressed, digitized video  
information;

10

a digital processor capable of selectively providing  
both a full motion video presentation in response to  
compressed, digitized video information selected from a  
digital transport stream output by the channel signal  
processor and a still frame presentation in response to  
individual frames of compressed, digitized video  
information selected from a digital transport stream  
output by the channel signal processor;

15

means for receiving inputs from a user;

20

an RF modem for two-way communication of signaling  
messages via a wireless packet data network; and

a control processor controlling operations of the  
channel selector and the digital processor in response to  
at least some of the received inputs from the user,  
sending messages through the RF modem and processing  
messages received via the RF modem.

25

28. A digital entertainment terminal as in claim  
27, further comprising program memory for storing  
software executable by the control processor, wherein:

in response to a command code received via the RF  
modem, the control processor causes data selected from a  
transport stream output by the channel signal processor  
to be stored in the program memory, and

5

the control processor executes the software received and stored in the memory to control subsequent operations of the digital entertainment terminal.

29. A digital entertainment terminal as in claim 28, wherein the software received and stored in the memory comprises an application program to be executed by the control processor to provide a specific interactive service.

30. A digital entertainment terminal as in claim 27, wherein the digital processor comprises:

(a) an audio/video decoder for decompressing compressed, digitized audio and video information received over the broadband channel to produce a decompressed video signal and a decompressed audio signal; and

(b) a memory for storing at least one frame of compressed, digitized information, wherein the audio/video decoder is responsive to instructions from the control processor to selectively:

(1) decode a series of frames of compressed, digital information to produce decompressed video and audio signals corresponding to the full motion presentation, and

(2) repetitively decode the at least one frame stored in the memory to produce decompressed video and audio signals corresponding to the still frame presentation.

31. A communication system comprising:

a headend system producing a signal containing multiplexed channels, each channel carrying a transport stream comprising multiplexed streams of digitized video information;

a plurality of broadband wireless transmitters located at spaced apart sites broadcasting said signal so that areas of propagation from respective ones of the transmitters substantially overlap over each other in at least a major portion or a service area;

a two-way wireless packet data network; and

a plurality of receiver systems within the service area, each receiver system comprising:

(i) a directional antenna for receiving a wireless transmission of said signal from one of the transmitters,

(ii) a channel selector coupled to the directional antenna for selecting one of the multiplexed channels,

(iii) a channel signal processor for processing the one channel to acquire the digital transport stream carried on the one channel,

(iv) a digital processor responsive to selected compressed, broadband digitized audio and video information from the acquired digital transport stream to produce signals for driving a video display device,

(v) means for receiving inputs from a user,

(vi) an RF modem for two-way communication of signaling messages via the wireless packet data network, and

(vii) a control processor controlling operations of the channel selector and the digital processor in response to at least some of the received inputs from the user, sending messages through the RF modem and processing messages received via the RF modem.

32. A communication system as in claim 31, further comprising an interactive headend system generating one of the transport streams in response to signaling messages received via the wireless packet data network.

33. A communication system as in claim 32, wherein the interactive headend system comprises:

a server outputting selected frames of video information;

5 a packet data multiplexer for packetizing and multiplexing the selected frames of video information into the one transport stream; and

10 a gateway processor responsive to signaling messages received via the wireless packet data network for controlling the server and the packet data multiplexer.

34. A communication system as in claim 33, wherein:  
the server stores and outputs frames of video information in digitized compressed form in MPEG format, and

5 the packet data multiplexer comprises an MPEG multiplexer.

35. A communication system as in claim 31, wherein each receiver system further comprises a an antenna coupled to the RF modem for transmission and reception of signals between the RF modem and the two-way wireless  
5 packet data network.

36. A communication system as in claim 31, wherein the two-way wireless packet data network comprises a public network, said communication system further comprising:

5 a data device; and

an RF modem coupled to the data device for providing two-way data communications for the data device via the wireless packet data network.

37. A communication system as in claim 31, wherein the two-way wireless packet data network comprises a plurality of wireless transceivers for providing wireless communications with the RF modems.

38. A communication system as in claim 37, wherein the two-way wireless packet data network further comprises at least one wireline access point in wireless communication with the plurality of wireless transceivers, said communication system further comprising a landline packet data network coupled for two-way packet data communication with the wireline access point.

39. A communication system as in claim 38, wherein the landline packet data network comprises a frame relay network.

40. A communication system as in claim 31, wherein the headend system comprises:

(1) a source of a first transport stream containing a plurality of digitally multiplexed packet streams, each packet stream carrying digitized data representing one of a first group of video programs;

(2) a source of a second transport stream containing a plurality of digitally multiplexed packet streams, each packet stream carrying digitized data representing one of a second group of video programs;

(3) a modulation system modulating the first digital multiplexed data stream and the second digital multiplexed data stream into first and second channels, respectively;

(4) and a combiner for combining the first and second channels from the modulating system into said signal containing multiplexed channels.

41. A communication system as in claim 40, further comprising a transmission network for supplying said signal containing multiplexed channels from the headend system to the broadband wireless transmitters.

42. A communication system as in claim 41, wherein the transmission network comprises optical fibers connected between the broadband wireless transmitters and the headend system.

43. A communication method comprising:  
broadcasting multiplexed channels carrying digitally encoded video information over the air to a plurality of customer premises receiving systems;

5 communicating signaling messages relating to interactive services from the customer premises receiving systems via a public wireless packet data network; and  
communicating data from data devices via said public wireless packet data network.

44. A communication system comprising:  
a headend system producing a signal containing multiplexed channels, each channel carrying digitized broadband information;

5 at least one broadband wireless transmitter for broadcasting the signal into a service area;

a two-way wireless packet data network;

a plurality of receiver systems within the service area, each receiver system comprising:

10 (i) an antenna for receiving a wireless transmission of the signal,

(ii) a channel selector coupled to the antenna for selecting one of multiplexed channels,

15 (iii) a digital receiver for processing the one channel to acquire the digitized broadband information carried by the one channel,

(iv) a digital processor responsive to at least a portion of the digitized broadband information to produce signals to present the broadband information,

20 (v) means for receiving inputs from a user,

(vi) an RF modem for two-way communication of signaling messages via the wireless packet data network, and

25 (vii) a control processor controlling operations of the channel selector and the digital processor in response to at least some of the received inputs from the user, sending messages through the RF modem and processing messages received via the RF modem.

45. A digital entertainment terminal comprising:  
a channel selector for coupling to a broadband receiving antenna and selecting one of a plurality of channels from a signal from the broadband receiving antenna;

5 a digital receiver for processing the one channel to acquire digital broadband information carried by the one channel;

10 a digital processor responsive to at least a portion of the acquired digital information for producing signals to present the broadband information;

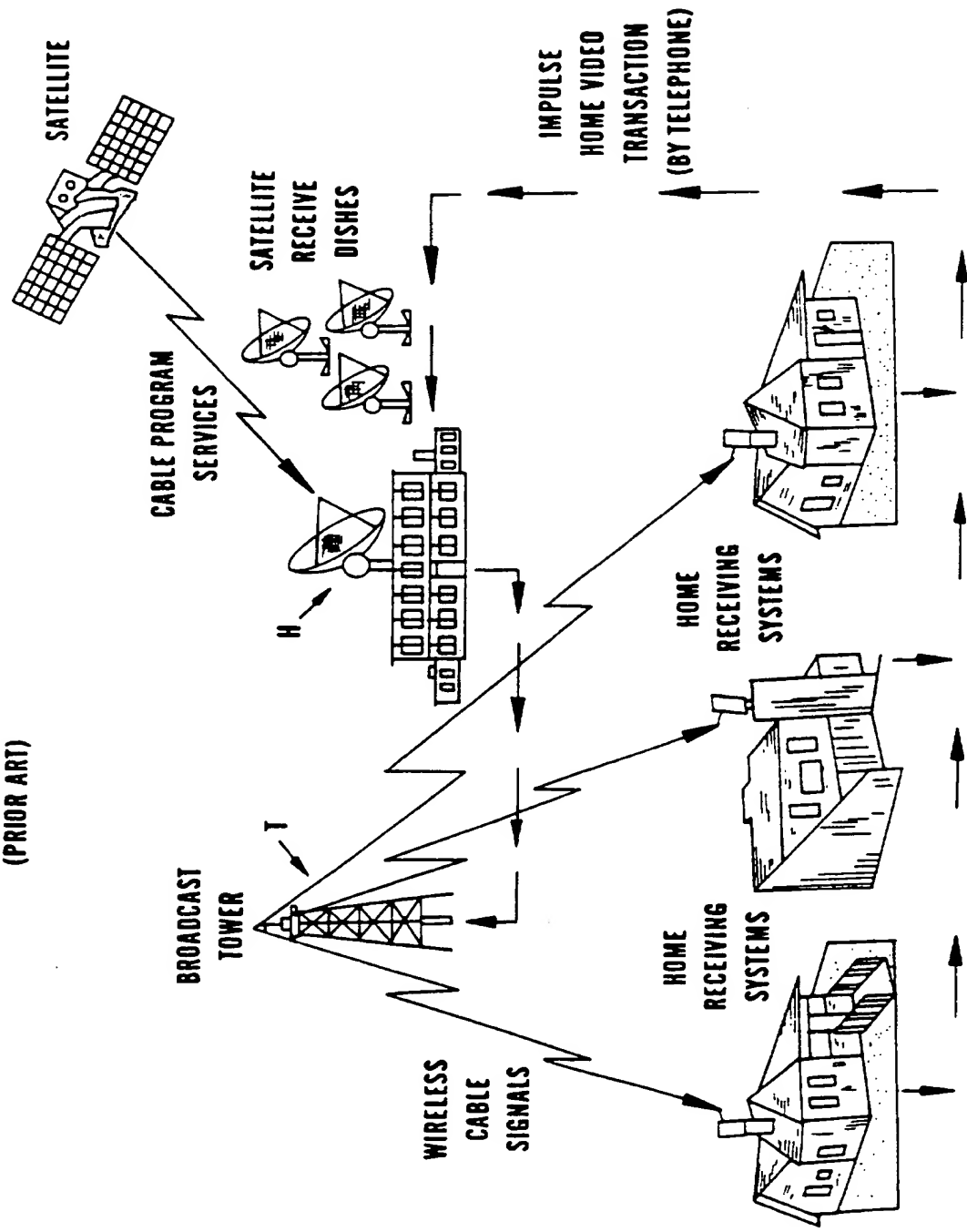
means for receiving inputs from a user;

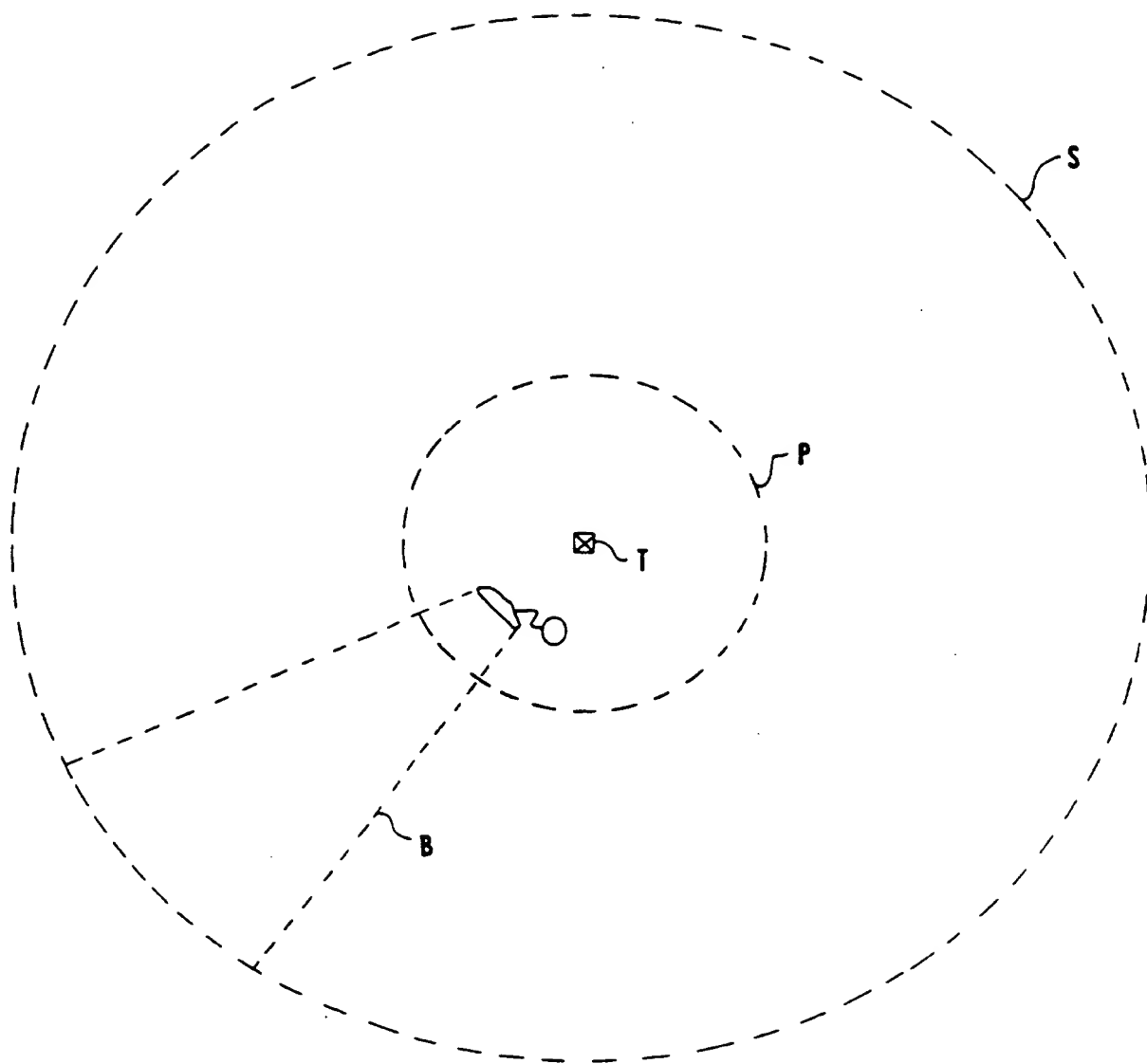
an RF modem for two-way communication of signaling messages via a wireless packet data network; and

15 a control processor controlling operations of the channel selector and the digital processor in response to at least some of the received inputs from the user, sending messages through the RF modem and processing messages received via the RF modem.



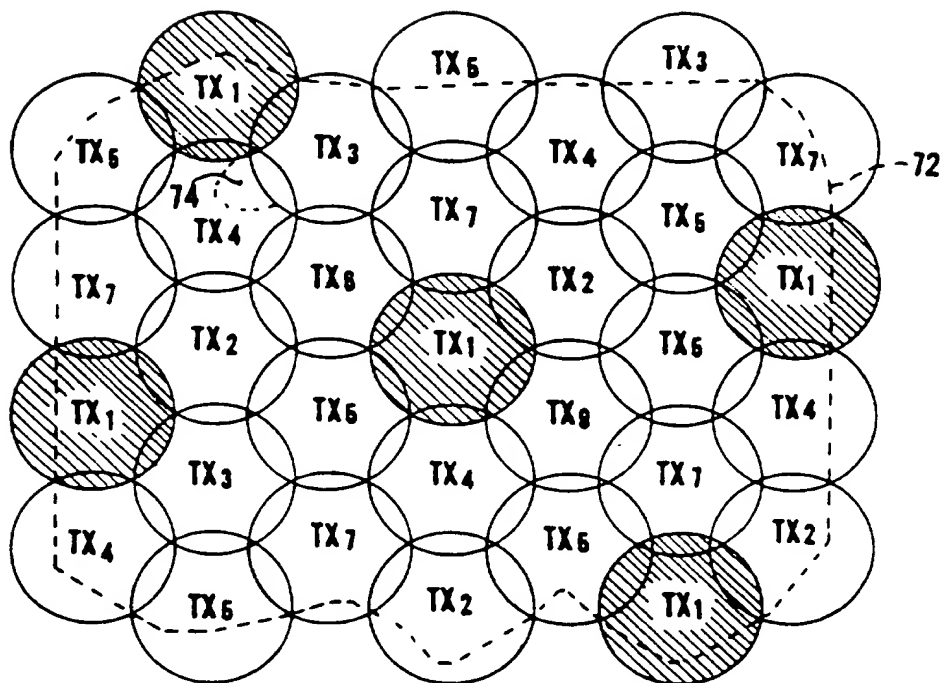
**FIGURE 1**  
(PRIOR ART)



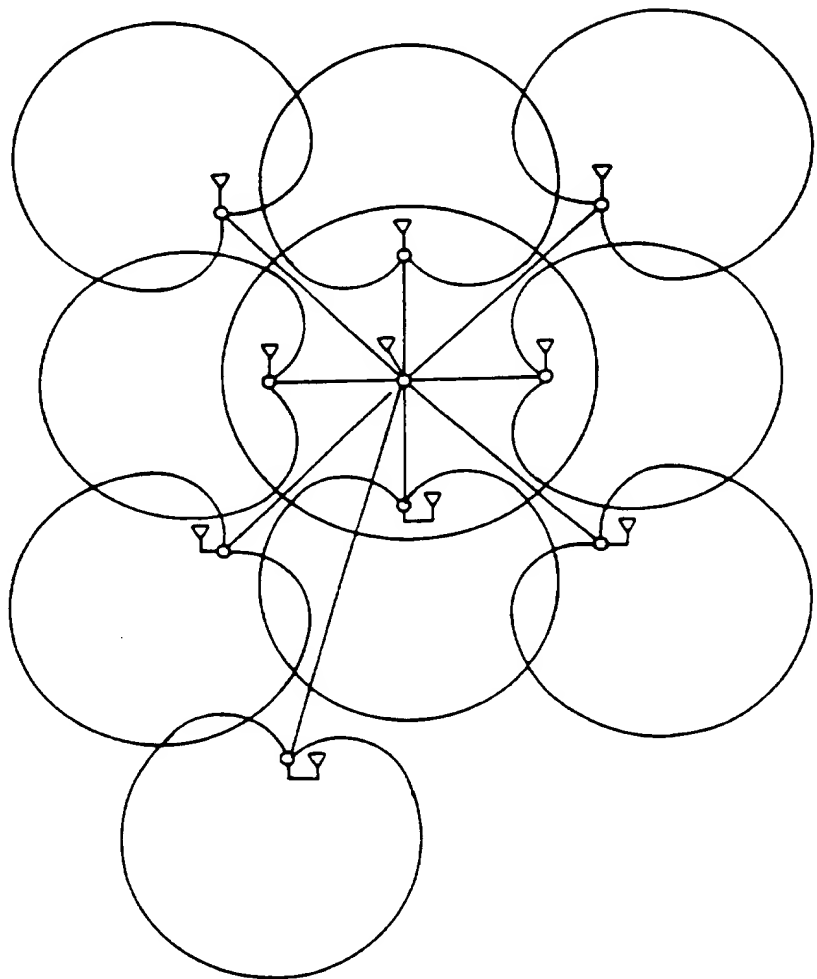


**FIGURE 1A**

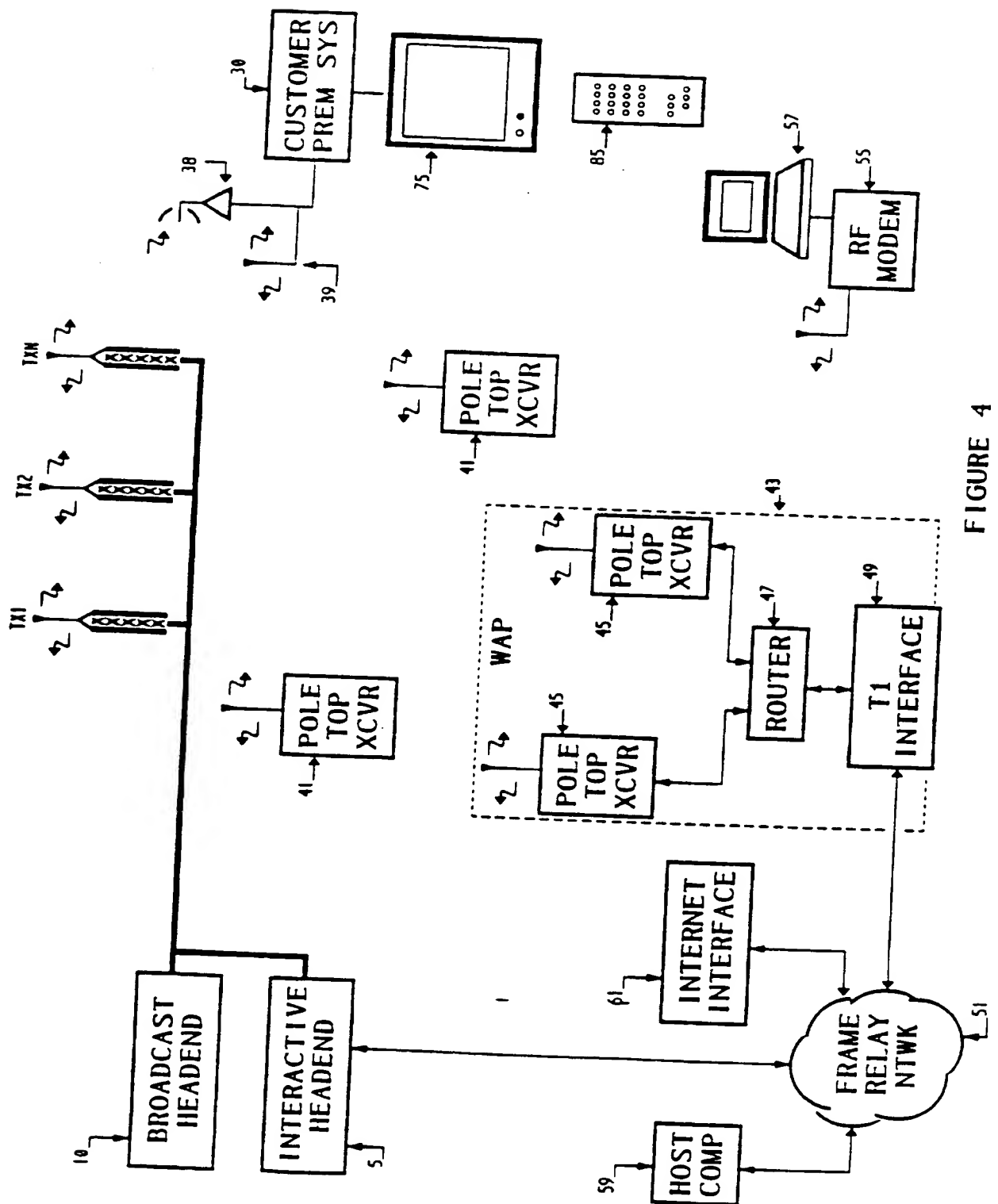
(PRIOR ART)



**FIGURE 2**  
(PRIOR ART)



**FIGURE 3**  
(PRIOR ART)



## FIGURE 4

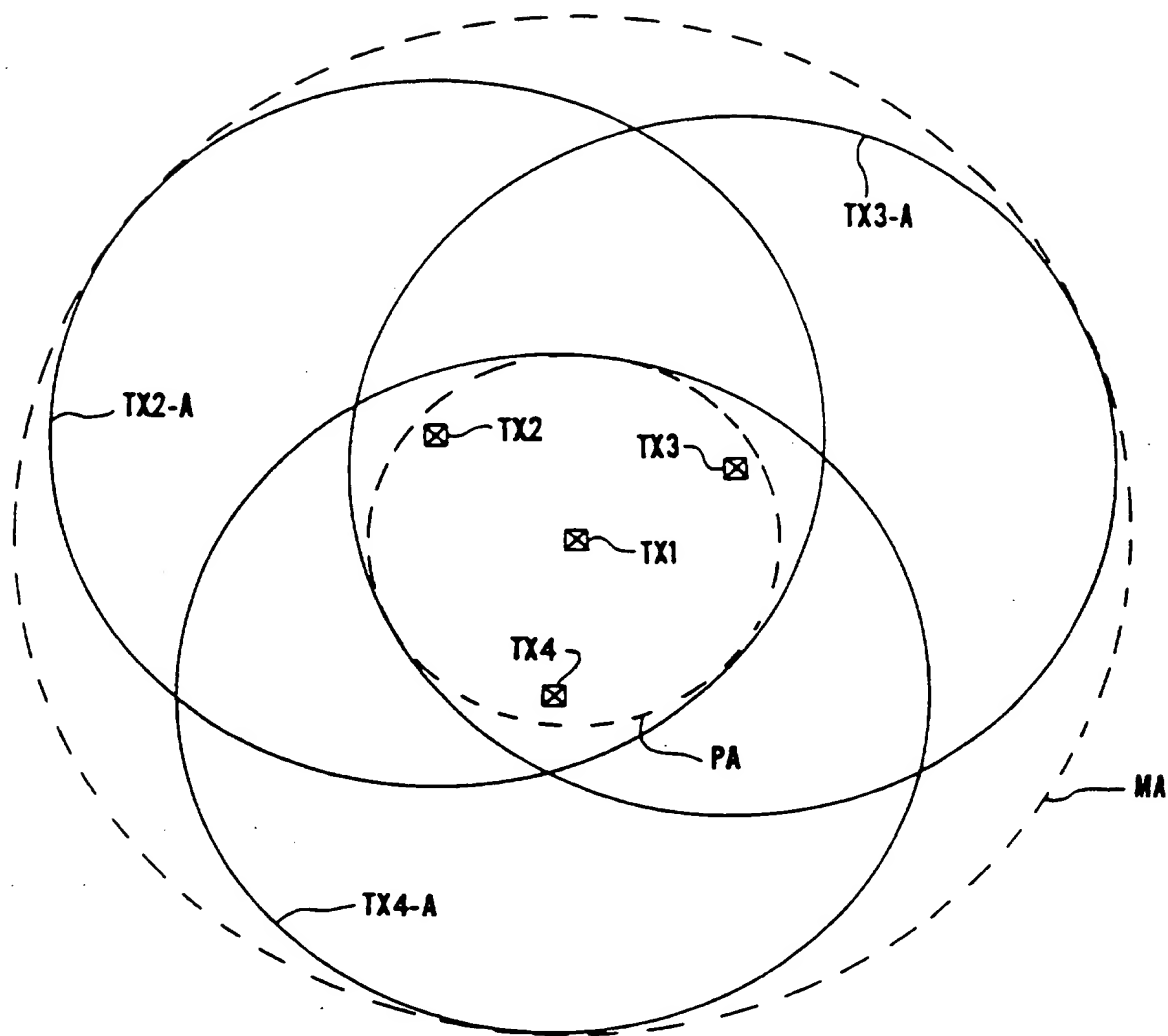


FIGURE 5A

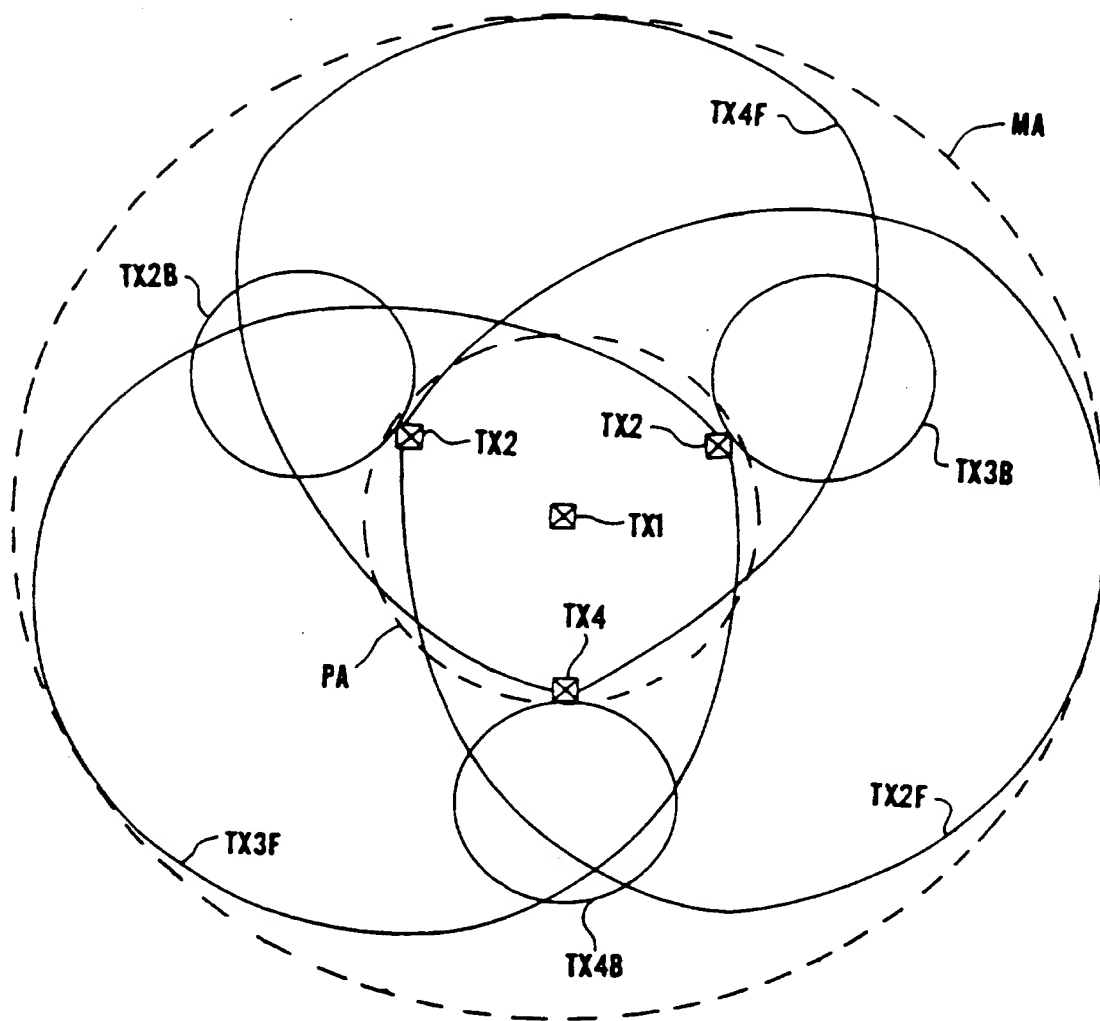


FIGURE 5<sup>B</sup>

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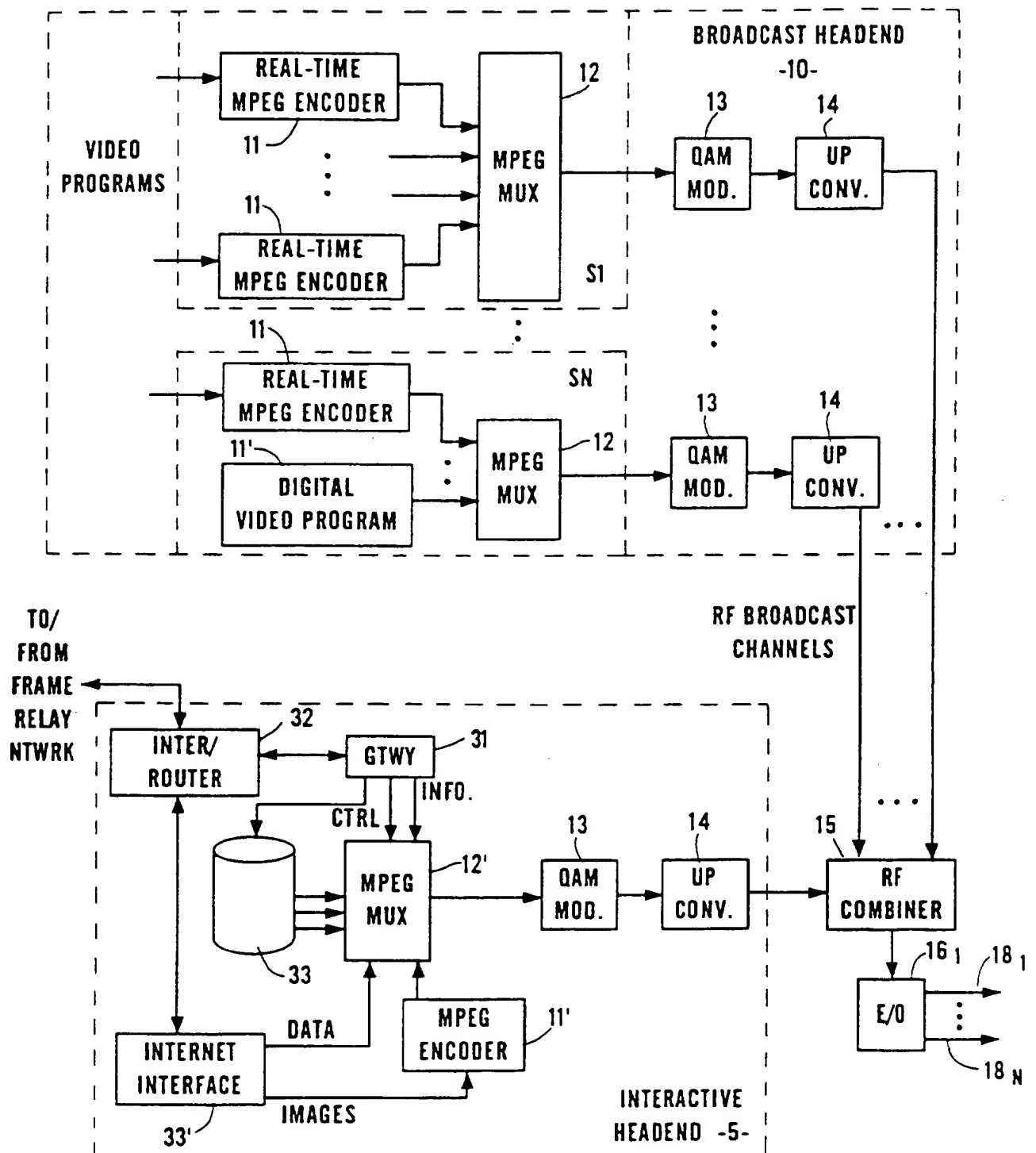


FIGURE 6A

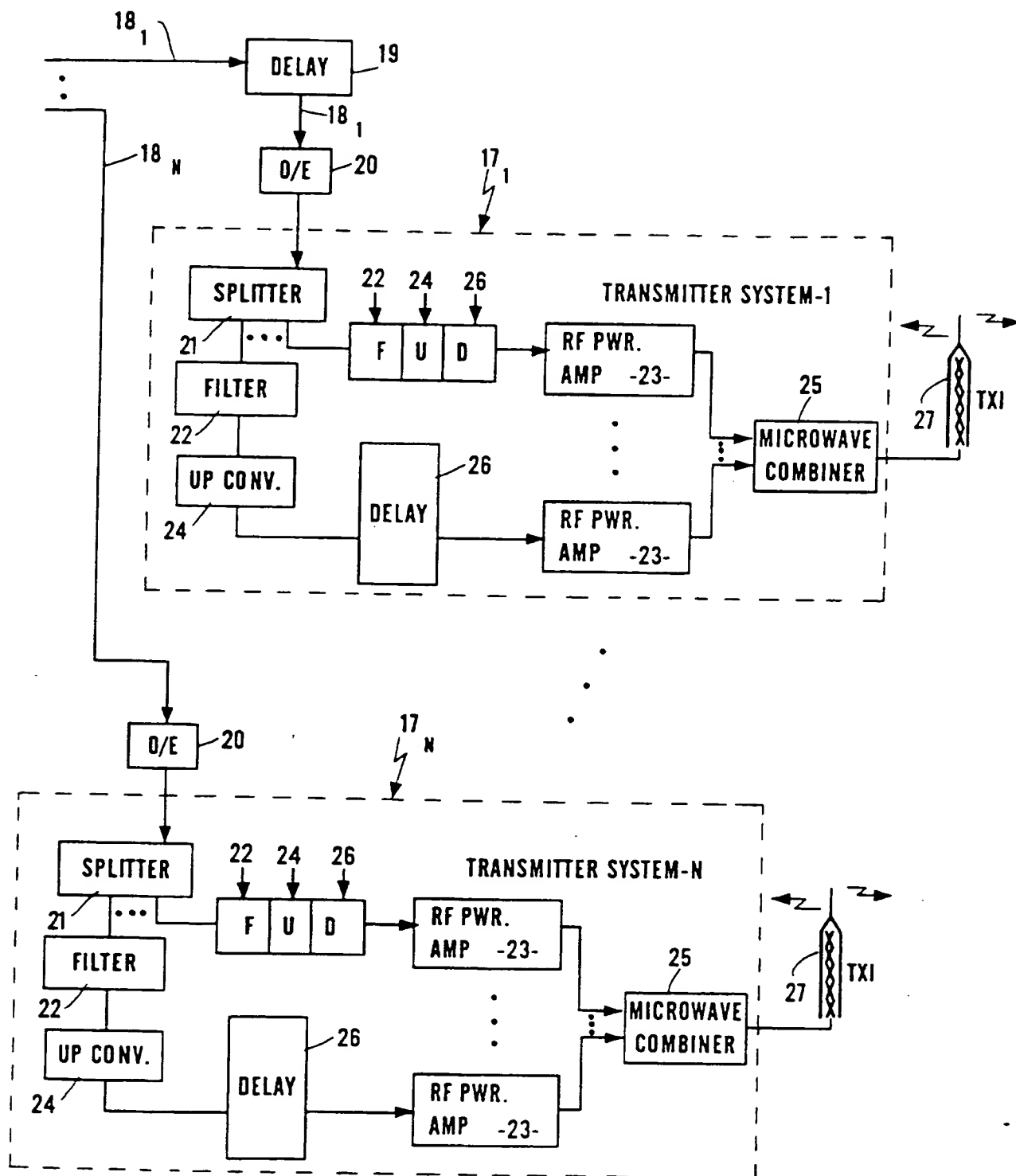


FIGURE 6B



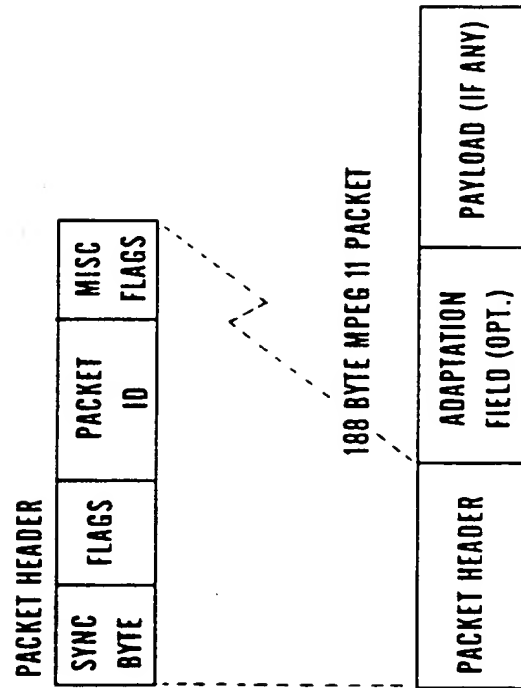


FIGURE 6C

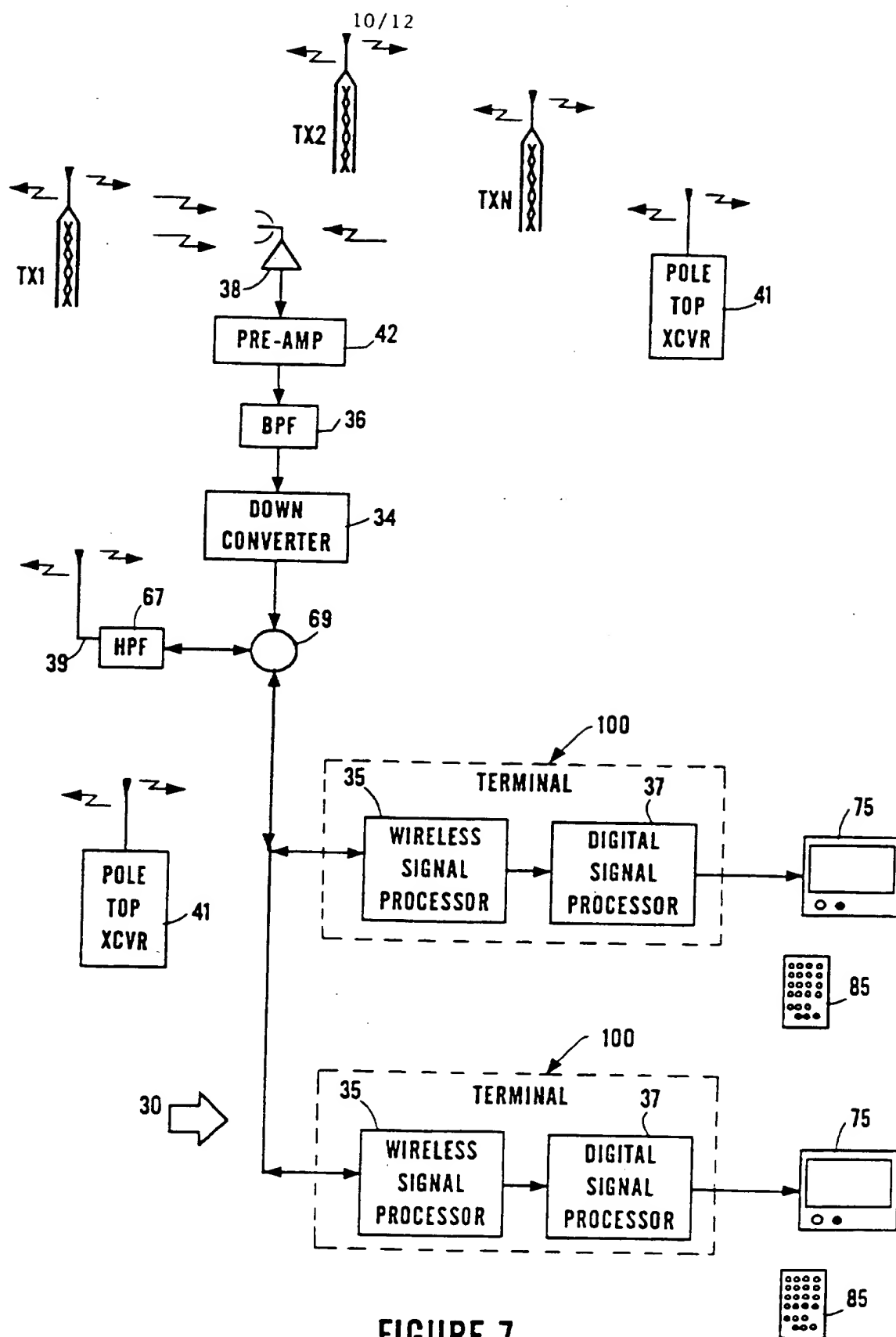
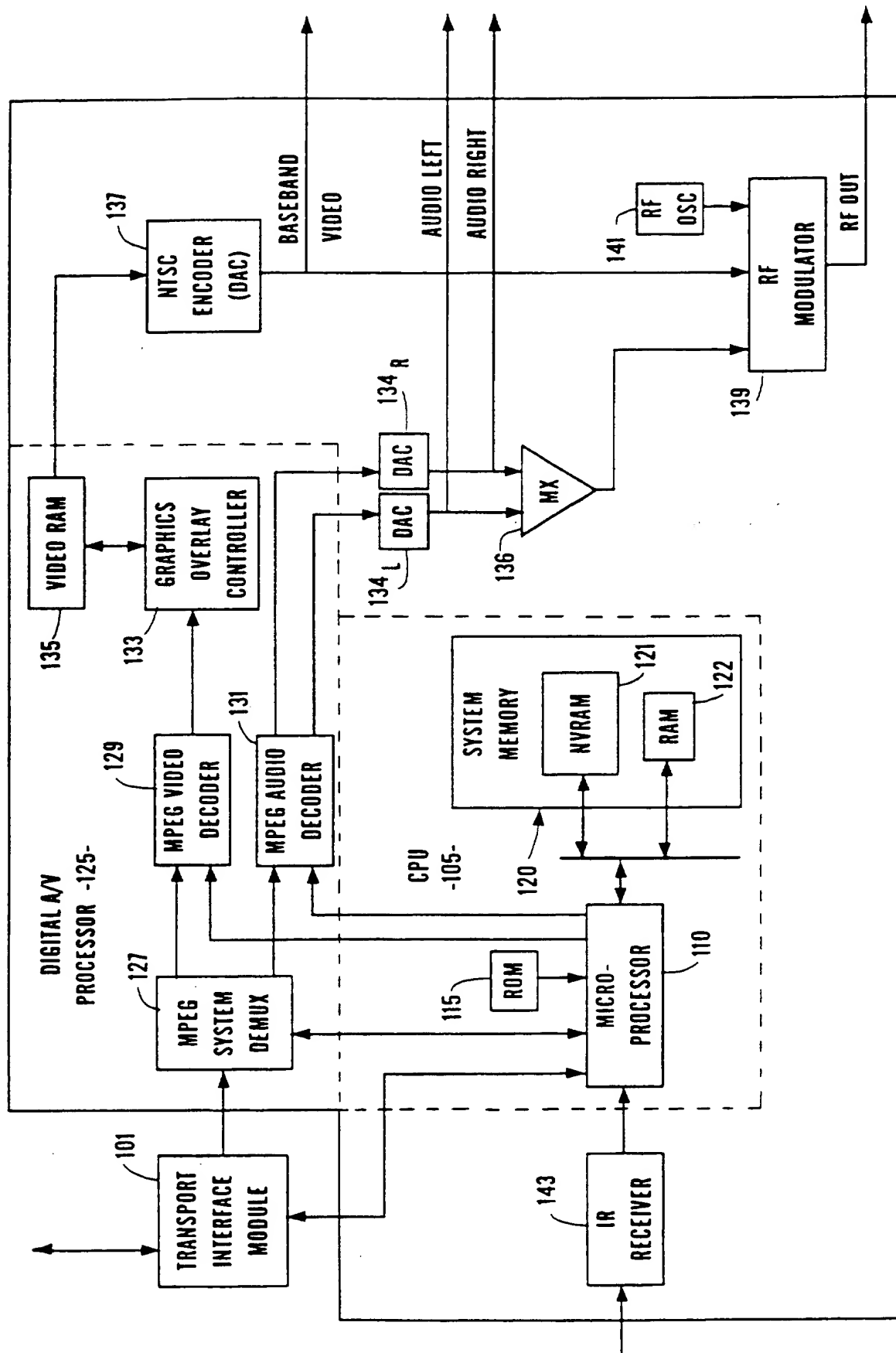
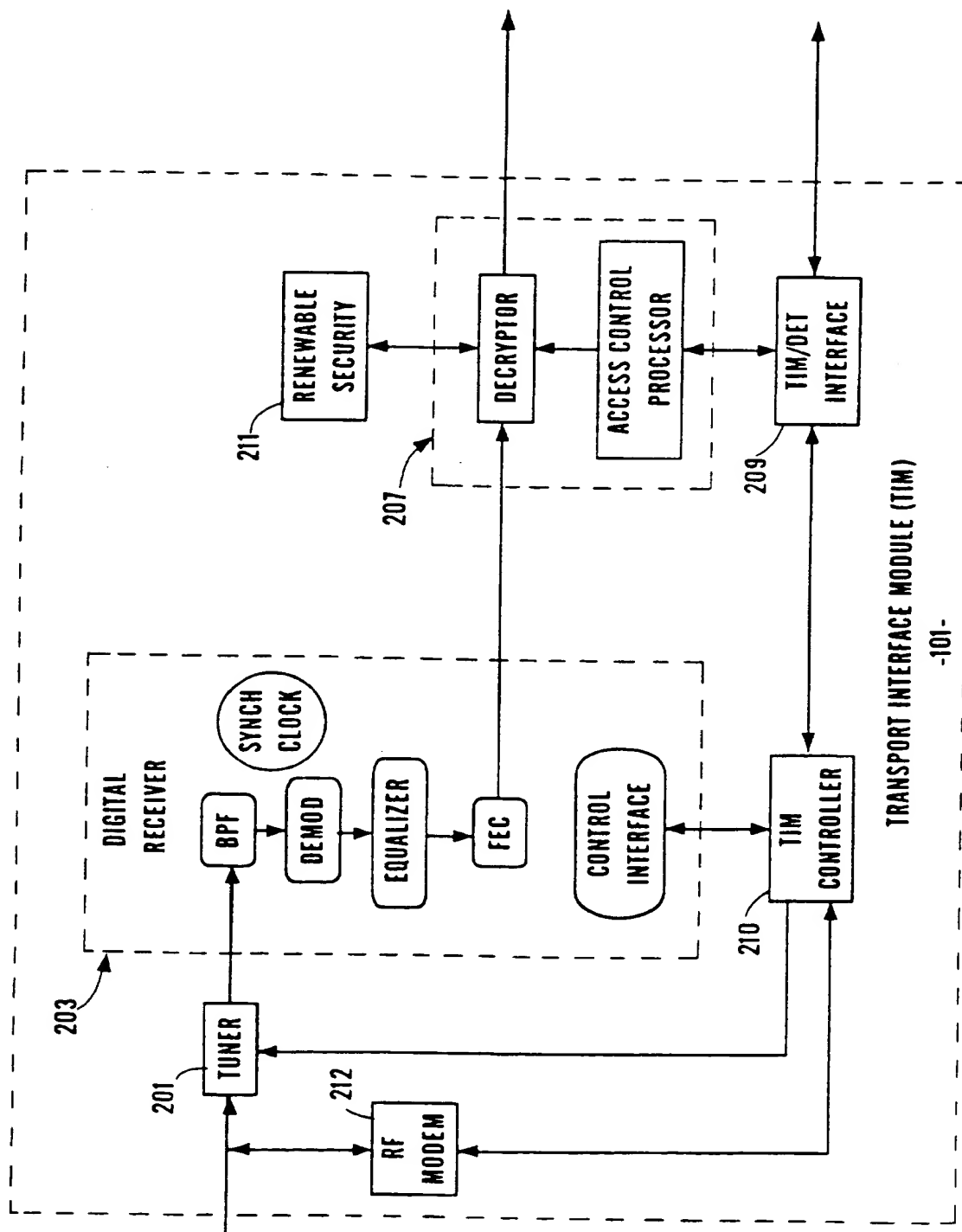


FIGURE 7

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TERMINAL -100-  
FIGURE 8



## FIGURE 9

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US96/03667

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**

IPC(6) :H04H 3/00

US CL :370/68.1, 73, 94.1, 95.1, 110.1, 112; 348/6, 7, 10, 13; 455/3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1, 6.1

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 370/68.1, 73, 94.1, 95.1, 110.1, 112; 348/6, 7, 10, 13; 455/3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1, 6.1

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US, A, 4,769,833 (FARLEIGH ET AL) 06 September 1988, col. 7, lines 5-20.	1, 16, 27, 31, 43-45
A	US, A, 5,231,494 (WACHOB) 27 July 1993, col. 3, lines 45-62.	43

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
*A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be part of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
*E* earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
*L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*Z* document member of the same patent family
*O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
*P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

15 JUNE 1996

Date of mailing of the international search report

01 JUL 1996

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Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer

CHAC T. NGUYEN

Telephone No. (703) 308-5340

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